

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 7 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

Women's Girls' and Childrens' Cloth Coats Half Price

Commencing Saturday Morning, Jan. 30th, and following week we will sell balance of our Cloth Coats for Women and Children at **HALF PRICE**. That's a chance to dress comfortably for the remainder of winter and to be ready for next winter too.

Half Dozen "Not Silver" Spoons 10 Cents.

Saturday Mornin^g, January 30th, at 10 o'clock we will sell one half dozen spoons for **10 CENTS**. These Spoons when sold in the regular way were guaranteed for two years, and as far as we know have given satisfaction. The quantity is limited so be on hand at 10 o'clock with your ten cents ready.

Ladies' Costumes and Skirts Tailor-made to Your Order By Mr. Abell.

Some Ladies prefer to have their tailored work executed by a man tailor. To supply this demand our Mr. Abell is prepared to take orders for Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes or Skirts. As Easter comes early he will be glad to book your orders at once. If you live out of town a card will bring you all the information you require. If you live in town Mr. Abell will be pleased to have you call and see him personally.

Our Muslin Underwear Sale Commences Tuesday, Feb. 2nd. (Ground Floor)

When all are invited to inspect the dainty and well made garments that will be on display. Garments such as critical women approve, and at prices that disprove the idea that home work and bother are economical. This sale embraces other lines besides Muslin Underwear. The new embroideries, lawns, linens, sheetings, steamlooms, etc., receive special showing. With us this sale is not a spasmodic attempt at showing stocks or goods, but an expansion of stocks of year round excellence, and because of preparation and large increase in assortments, we can do better than the usual fair Robinson Co. prices.

New Ginghams and Prints.

The early sewers will be interested in the pretty ginghams and prints that get first showing this week.

Remnants and Oddments:

Lots of good picking from the Remnant tables yet. In marking them we have paid little attention to regular prices. For instance if you come quickly you may buy Flannelette Shirt Waists for 25c. End of Cloth for Spring Jacket \$3.00 for \$1.50 \$10.00 Dress Patterns for \$5.00. All Worsted Hose, women's and children's sizes, 15c. to 19c. a pair. Ten yards of Fancy Sateen for dresses \$2.00 for \$1.00. Sealette Gauntlets \$1.00 for 50c. Curl Cloth Fauntlets 50c. for 35c. Hundreds of bargains—not room to mention in this space.

Here's a Bargain.

You know those pretty Little White Ruff, Collars and Collarettes, made from Bearskin Cloth, that were selling at fifty, seventy-five and a dollar each. Well—They are in the window now (Friday) choice for 25c.

\$11.00, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 15.00, and 17.50 for Men's Suits to Order—Our Regular Prices, \$14.00 to 25.00.

Mr. S. D. Abell,—Cutter.

Only a certain number of these Suits to sell. Not enough for all who will want to share—not enough for the late comers we mean. We sell out all odds and ends of suitings twice a year, take the loss philosophically as being necessary to setting stocks in order for Summer business. You pay from \$3 to \$7.50 less for these suits than the regular price.—We make them up for you as perfectly in every way as if we were getting full price. Will you be measured to-day?

The New "Statesman" Scarf For Men.

We have just received a new lot of these popular ties for men. It is a Puff with a collar button attached and can be worn with either standing or turn down collar. Special price 25c.

New Four-in-Hands—A clear up of a manufacturer's 50c. Silks only 10 dozen in the lot, Coronation and Four-in-Hand shapes—While they last our special price will be 25c. each.

Men's Dress Shirts.

We have now in stock all sizes from 14½ to 17½ in Men's Full Dress White Shirts at \$1.25. We placed our order for White Shirts some time ago and therefore can give you good values. The Dress Shirts we could buy to-day to sell at \$1.50 are not as good as the ones we are now selling at \$1.25; such are the advances in the cotton market.

A Table of Odds and Ends. Men's Undershirts and Drawers 25c Each.

On a table in our men's store will be found a lot of broken lines of Union and Cotton Underwear worth from 32½c to 50c each. Your choice of these now for 25c.

Way Mufflers Reduced.

To clear out the balance of our Way Mufflers—for ladies or gentlemen—we give you choice of any of our 65c, 75c, or \$1.00 Mufflers for 50c. This Muffler is universally acknowledged to be the most comfortable and best made muffler on the market—always stays in place—is fastened or unfastened in a moment. The colorings for ladies are cream with light blue and pink stripes. For men are blue and black with white and red stripes.

WANTED---TWO FIRST-CLASS WAIST HANDS, APPLY AT ONCE.

Here's a Bargain.

You know those pretty little White Ruffs, Collars and Collarettes, made from Bearskin Cloth, that were selling at fifty, seventy-five and a dollar each. Well—They are in the window now (Friday) choice for 25c.

WANTED---TWO FIRST-CLASS WAIST HANDS, APPLY AT ONCE.

Napanee's Greatest Store. THE ROBINSON CO'Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin William Perry, late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario 1927, Chap. 123, Sec. 33 and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Edwin William Perry, Deceased, who died on or about the Twelfth Day of April, A.D. 1937, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Hammett Madden Deroche, Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix of ALL AND SINGULAR the property of the said Edwin William Perry, deceased, on or before the 5th Day of February, A.D. 1938, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.

And that after the said day the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,

Solicitor for Maria Helen Johnson, Administratrix.

Dated this Fifth Day of January, A.D., 1938.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

120

Scholarships sold in 7 months the result of having:

- 1 **TEACHERS**—Professionally trained and experienced in business.
- 2 **GRADUATES**—Well-placed and giving excellent satisfaction.
- 3 **COURSES OF STUDY**—Most practical that can be made.
- 4 **BODY AND VOICE**—Trained by expert to insure health, correct carriage and good voice.
- 5 **SHORTHAND DEPT.**—Without equal in Canada.

For information address

JHO. R. SAYERS, Principal,
Picton Business College.

36-6m

Crokinole Boards, piano finish, \$1 each. Sleights from 25c to \$2.50
POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Way Mufflers Reduced.

To clear out the balance of our Way Mufflers—for ladies or gentlemen—we give you choice of any of our 65c, 75c, or \$1.00 Mufflers for 50c. This Muffler is universally acknowledged to be the most comfortable and best made muffler on the market—always stays in place—is fastened or unfastened in a moment. The colorings for ladies are cream with light blue and pink stripes. For men are blue and black with white and red stripes.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, barn and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, cornering on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms, and woodshed, bath and bath rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, tiled in from bottom to top with brick, also three chimneys and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.

524 J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Pansy Peters, infant daughter of Chester B. Peters, of the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington for the appointment of Chester B. Peters, father of the above named infant, Pansy Peters, as Guardian of the person and Estate of the said infant.

CHESTER B. PETERS.

By H. M. Deroche, His Solicitor.
Dated at Napanee, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1904.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

the matter of the estate of Reuben Allen Jackson, late of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Reuben Allen Jackson, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of November, 1903, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to either William H. Vannest, or Reuben St. Riley Bell, Enterprise post office, Ontario, executors of the last will and testament of the said Reuben Allen Jackson, deceased, on or before the 1st day of February, A. D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 34th day of December, A. D., 1903.

At the request of Russia, China has suggested that the powers mediate between Russia and Japan.

The rebellious natives in Germany southwest Africa are accused of practising terrible tortures upon white prisoners.

A NICE PRESENT

And one that will be appreciated by either a lady or gentleman would be a PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN. We have them in all styles and prices. Every pen guaranteed.

POLLARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Sole Agents.

A SNAP—ONE OF THE BEST

Horseshoeing and general businesses in Ontario for sale, including tools and stock—wood and paint shops in connection. Must be sold by March 1st. I am in business as I am leaving the town. Apply to

D. E. FRISKEN,
Box 245,
Napanee, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL

Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Friskin. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessaries. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKIN, Box 245, Napanee, Ont.

NOTICE.

An application has been received for the transfer of the hotel license for the Paisley House, in the Town of Napanee, now held by Daniel Coyle, to John Conger, of the Town of Napanee.

A meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., in the office of J. C. Huffman, Esq., in the Town of Napanee, to consider the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector,
Napanee, January 28th, 1904.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Joshua Ginders, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario" Chapter 123, Section 38, and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1904, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to David A. Vallau, Napanee Post Office, executor of the last will and testament of the said Joshua Ginders, deceased, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claim or claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified.

And that after the said day the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

HERRINGTON WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the Executor.
Dated this 20th day of Jan., A. D. 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the Municipal Council of the United Townships of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, intend to pass a by-law for leasing for a term of ten years the mining right on the now unused Original Road Allowances hereinafter described, that is to say:

That piece of the boundary line lying between lots No. 34, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Denbigh, and lot No. 1, in the 7, 8 and 9 concessions of the township of Ashby. And also that piece of Original Road Allowance lying between lot No. 34 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 34 in the 9th concession of the township of Denbigh, and between lot No. 1 in the 8th concession, and lot No. 1 in the 9th concession of the township of Ashby.

Parties objecting to the passing of the said by-law are required to file their protests with the undersigned on or before the 20th day of February. By order of the Council,

PAUL STEIN,
Clerk, Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby
Dated at Denbigh this 11th day of Jan., 1904.

Some snaps in writing paper at Pollard's
Civic officers in Kansas City, Mo., and Green Bay, Wis., have been arrested on charges of poindling.

Geo. H. Green, hardware merchant, of International Falls, Ont., was found frozen to death at the door of his shop.

NEWBURGH.

Mrs. G. McClelland Thompson gave a quiet tea on Monday evening, January 18th, at Chudleigh, in honor of Miss Manning, Toronto. Among those present were noticed Miss Gandier, the Misses Beeman, Miss Madden, Mrs. J. Thompson, and Mrs. E. W. Stickney. Flinch was played till a late hour, when the guests departed all pronouncing Mrs. Thompson an ideal hostess.

Miss Lens Madden entertained a number of her girl friends at tea on Friday, January 22nd. A thoroughly good time was enjoyed.

Some little excitement was caused in our town last week, when an effort was made to break into Mrs. C. W. Thomson's house. The intruder was not successful in his attempts.

The news of the death of Miss Lake, received here Friday last, was a great shock to the community. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

Our popular tenor soloist, F. D. Moore, is studying vocal music with H. S. Mott of the High School teaching staff.

Womens Privilege.

W. T. Stead says that there are only three privileges of the female sex, namely, that in going in or out of a room the woman goes first, that she is served before man at a meal (a statement which is quite wrong, by the way, only one woman at table having that distinction, the one on the host's right; the other guests, whether male or female, in every household above mere middle class being served in regular rotation), and that in a tram a man gives up his seat to her. I could give Mr. Stead many more. Our bills are paid for us—when our male belongings have any money to pay them with; we are made love to, which may be despicable but is distinctly enjoyable; we are admired, which is no doubt foolish but none the less gratifying to us.—The Countess in London "Outlook."

A Woman and A Burglar.

The other evening, says a San Francisco paper, a lady, whose husband had gone out for the evening, was about to retire for the night with her infant child, when, to her amazement, she perceived the foot of a man beneath the bed. Instead of calling for assistance, she coolly went to the child's cot and sat and sang till the little one went to sleep. Two hours then remained before her husband came in. He was surprised to find her waiting up, but when his wife handed him an envelope, saying: "You might run and post this," the cause of her waiting was revealed. Instead of a letter the following was written on the envelope: "A burglar is under the bed; run, fetch police." The husband returned in a few minutes with a policeman, and the man was arrested. The burglar, when brought up before the magistrate, remarked that he had come across a few brave women in his time, but this one must have had a nerve like iron, for she sat there for three solid hours. He had no idea that she knew he was there until the policeman pulled him out.

THE FREE PRESS.

• \$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

—A—FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1904.

THE IROQUOIS FIRE.

Mayor, Fire Chief, and Building Inspector Arrested.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The coroner's jury, which for three weeks has been listening to evidence relating to the fire in the Iroquois theatre, last night rendered a verdict by which the following persons are held to await the action of the Grand Jury:—Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Will J. Davis, proprietor in part and manager of the theatre; George Williams, building commissioner of Chicago; Edward Laughlin, building inspector, under Williams; William Sellers, fireman of the theatre; J. E. Cummings, stage carpenter; William Mullen, who had charge of the light that caused the fire, and Fire Chief Musham.

In relation to Mayor Harrison the verdict reads as follows:

"We hold Carter H. Harrison, as Mayor of the city, responsible, as he has shown lamentable lack of force and for his efforts to escape responsibility, evidenced by testimony of Building Commissioner Williams and Fire Marshal Musham; and as heads of departments under the said Carter H. Harrison, following this weak course, has given Chicago inefficient service, which makes such a calamity as the Iroquois theatre horror a menace until the public service is purged of incompetence."

The findings of the jury follow:

The cause of the fire was drapery coming in contact with a flood of arc lights; city laws were not complied with relating to building ordinances regulating fire alarm boxes, fire apparatus, dampers, or flues on and over the stage, and fly galleries. There was violation of the ordinance requiring fire proofing of scenery and all woodwork on and about the stage.

Asbestos curtain was inadequate and was destroyed.

Building ordinances were violated in that aisles were enclosed on each side of the lower boxes, and in absence of fire apparatus on the orchestra floor, in that there was no fire apparatus in the gallery or first balcony.

Will J. Davis is held responsible as president and general manager. He was primarily responsible for the observance of the laws, and was bound to see that his employees were properly instructed as to their duties in case of fire.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED DEAD

Pittsburg, Pa. Jan. 26.—After a night of suspense and uncertainty made heartbreaking by the contradictory reports coming from around the pit mouth of the Hartwick mine, where the fatal explosion occurred yesterday, the relatives of the 180 entombed miners were forced to the conclusion that all hope of life remaining in those below would have to be abandoned. Reports in the early night led the sorrowful watchers to believe that some of the men would be saved, and when about 2 o'clock word was passed around that Selwyn Taylor, the engineer who planned the mine had been found alive, and that an investigation of the heading beyond had shown that

A COLD DAY FOR WHITNEY IN NORTH OXFORD.

Col. Munro's Majority is 970.

Woodstock, Jan. 28.—The Tory bow is unbent, the shaft is returned to the quiver, the loud cymbal has not been called into requisition. North Oxford is not led captive by Gamey. It is as overwhelmingly Liberal as ever. Colonel Munro has been elected by a majority that when full returns come in may prove greater than that of the late Mr. Pattullo in the elections of 1902 and 1898, notwithstanding the expected failure to retain in Woodstock the majority secured by Mr. Pattullo on personal grounds. Mr. Butler carried Woodstock by 32. In 1902 Mr. Pattullo secured a plurality of 279 over the Conservative, and a majority of 99 over both his opponents. Conservatives were expecting a much heavier majority for Butler in view of the fact that Sir Oliver Mowat with all his prestige, only once carried Woodstock, his majority on that occasion being 54.

Embro, where Mr. Gamey spoke and where it was said, in the bombastic words of the Opposition press, to have shaken the faith of the old Liberals, gave rather a remarkable answer. Mr. Ross the temperance candidate got a hundred votes there in 1902. Mr. Pattullo 17 and Mr. Munn 2. The Liberal candidate this time got 106 and the conservative 17, thus making the Government majority 89 in a district where the Government candidate got only 17 votes altogether eighteen months ago.

The polling in the country was carried on under terrible weather conditions. Roads piled with snowdrifts and a snow storm that might almost be classed as a blizzard had little effect, however in preventing the electors of the riding from polling their votes even though to do so might involve a struggle through miles of well-nigh insurmountable drifts.

LIBERAL ORGANIZATION.

Saturday afternoon the Liberals of North Fredericksburgh, met in the Young Liberals Committee rooms, over Symington's seed store for the purpose of completing the organization of that township in behalf of Mr. Hiram Keech, the liberal nominee for the Dominion parliament. The following appointments were made. For Polling Sub-division No. 1:—

Moved by Mr. Garrison, seconded by Mr. Wagar, and resolved that Fred Perry be appointed chairman.

Hugh C. Mooney was appointed Secretary.

Committee—Wm. Sobell, C. Garrison, F. S. Wilson, A. T. Curl, W. Walsh, D. Breckenridge, M. Rombough, A. Fraser, B. Vanelstine, H. Smith, L. Fennell, S. Baldwin.

Polling Sub-division No. 2—Chairman—Albert Sills.

Secretary—T. G. McWain.

Committee—A. Wagar, V. Wagar, B. Young, M. E. Post, E. Spencer, J. Clark, A. McCabe, W. McCabe, F. Spencer, E. Rendell, G. Burtch, W. R. Miller.

Polling Sub-division No. 3—Chairman—R. Madden.

Secretary—W. B. Pringle.

Committee—G. Vanelstine, W. F. Gerow, J. Unger, J. B. Vanelstine, G. Shorey, J. Blewitt, C. Wagar, J. F. Smith, W. Woodcock, C. Sheffield, B. Moore.

THE BEST CANADIAN AND AMERICAN

Coal Oil

J. F. SMITH.

For all Kinds of Cheese—Oka, Limburger, Roquefort, Pine Apple, and the very best September make of Canadian.

Cooked Meats—to slice, for to save work at home—Ham, English Brown, Tongue, Jellied Hock, Head Cheese and Corned Beef.

All kinds of Choicest Fresh Meats always on hand. Remember we handle

only the choicest cattle, which ensures you of tender meats.

Home-made sausage fresh every day. I wish to remind you we handle the finest blend of Coffee and have it arrive fresh ground every week, and by so doing have more than doubled our coffee business since starting the weekly shipments, which ensures a good strength and fine flavour.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,

—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Dr. Lake, specialist, of Kingston, will be at the Campbell House, Feb. 3 from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. for treatment of Eye, Ear, Nose Throat and Skin Blemishes.

George Huffman leaves this week for Colorado for his health. He will live out of doors as much as possible and his physician thinks that in a couple of years he will regain his health.

William R. Dunham will leave next week for California enroute for the Klondyke.

Miss Agatha Alcombrack is visiting her cousin, Miss Myrtle Knight.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett is confined to his home suffering from a severe attack of la grippe.

Rev. Rural Dean Dibb goes to Tweed tomorrow for missionary meetings, thence to Harlowe, Filton and Cloyne.

Mrs. F. W. White, of Enterprise, was visiting in Belleville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gannon, of Ganancque, was in town this week attending the marriage of her sister, Miss M. Lee.

Mr. J. Langly, of Belleville, was in town this week on a business trip.

Mrs. Lockridge, Mrs. Ried, Miss Hardy, and Master Herber Hardy were guests of Miss Hardy's uncle, Wm. Corbett, Kingston on Tuesday.

Miss Marguerite Bellhouse was in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. T. Botting and two children, of Oswego, are guests of Mrs. H. C. Fralick.

Mr. Fred Perry and wife, Chambers, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry on Tuesday.

Mr. H. VanDyck, Conway, was a caller on the Express on Wednesday.

Miss Allison left on Tuesday for New York.

Mr. J. G. Fennell is attending Masonic Grand Lodge in Toronto this week.

Mr. Wm. Henry Savage, of the Neilson-Robinson Co. is confined to the house.

Mr. Jas. E. Herring is in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. R. B. Dafee, of Beresford Man, was a guest at Mr. J. R. Dafee's last week.

ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

DYSPEPSIA DEFEATED, Constipation Conquered.

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., (Limited) NAPANEE.

Dr. D. L. Smith left last Tuesday for Florida via Kingston to New York, then by Steamer.

Mr. Peter Carscallen, Tamworth was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mace, of Winnipeg, visiting friends in Tamworth, York, Colebrook, and Napanee, left for home Monday.

Mr. Miles Caton, of Thorpe, left last Saturday for Winnipeg to make his home in the Great North West.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Day, of Rochester, N.Y. were in Napanee on Friday. They are spending a few days in our County.

Mr. Miles McKeown is confined to the house with La Grippe.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett's Sunday-school class spent a very enjoyable evening at the Western, Parsonage on January 28th.

MARRIAGES

WHALEN—LEVEQUE.—At Napanee on Monday, January 25th, by Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. Thomas H. Whalen, Fernie, B. C., to Miss Jennie Leveque, of Deseronto.

SAVAGE—LEE.—At Napanee on Monday January 25th, by Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. Thomas Savage of Buffalo, to Miss Minnie Lee, of Napanee.

DEATHS.

pit mouth of the Hartwick mine, where the fatal explosion occurred yesterday, the relatives of the 180 entombed miners were forced to the conclusion that all hope of life remaining in those below would have to be abandoned. Reports in the early night led the sorrowful watchers to believe that some of the men would be saved, and when about 2 o'clock word was passed around that Selwyn Taylor, the engineer who planned the mine had been found alive, and that an investigation of the heading beyond had shown that from 50 to 75 miners were still alive, there was much rejoicing, but the rumors were soon contradicted.

Early this morning physicians went to the bottom of the shaft to examine the 55 miners there to determine whether if alive they are in a condition to be brought to the open air. At 2:30 the dead body of the mining engineer was taken out of the mine and removed to the school-house. He was dead when found being killed by the after damp.

Soon afterward Dr. W. P. McCall, of Cheswick, who had been in the mine for over two hours came up for a little warmth and a bite to eat. Are there any men alive down there now doctor? he was asked.

"I don't believe there's a man alive outside the rescue party in that mine now," was the mournful answer.

So far only one of the miners who went down to work yesterday morning has been brought out alive.

F. W. Cunningham, mine inspector, made this statement as he came from the mine this morning.

I explored the mine for a quarter of a mile. I'm positive that of all those who entered yesterday morning not one will be taken out alive. Scattered about are dead bodies of the miners, dead mules, wrecked cars and tons of fallen coal and slate. It is a terrible scene. The force of the explosion was terrific. It will take days to clear away the wreckage. Until this is accomplished we will not know how many were killed.

There is no chance of any of the entombed men being saved. Fire damp caused the men to lose their lives. As to the cause I do not care to make any statements at this hour."

It is the opinion of the majority of the officials and miners that the explosion was caused by some foreign miner striking a match to light his pipe, which set off the heavy charge of gas that was always present in the mine. Another theory for the explosion is that it was caused by a heavy blast in the mine, whereby a new pocket of gas was struck and ignited. There are still others who insist that the gaseous substance was set off by a broken safety lamp in the hands one of the miners.

Between 180 and 190 men are at the bottom of the mine. One of the rescue party is dead, one is unconscious. Aid has been asked for the work of rescue from the surrounding towns.

U. C. Hatch, of Cleveland, one of the principal owners of the mine, arrived here this morning and went at once to the mine. Mr. Hatch said he could not talk about the terrible disaster until he had learned the facts on the ground. He said he believed they had as safe a mine as any in which gas is found. They had taken every precaution known to mining engineering.

On reaching the mine, Mr. Hatch added to the urgent appeal for the aid of skilled men to penetrate the mine to rescue the living and recover the dead bodies. That is the need of the hour.

Committee—W. B. Pringle, Secretary—G. Vanelsine, W. F. Gerow, J. Unger, J. B. Vanelsine, G. Shorey, J. Blewitt, C. Wagar, J. F. Smith, W. Woodcock, C. Sheffield, B. Moore.

THE BEST CANADIAN AND AMERICAN

Coal Oil

—at—
The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

YARKER HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY.

Names in order of merit. Asterisk denotes absence.

HONORS

Class IV—Alice Irish, Annetta Buckler, Lillian Buckler.

Class III—Russell Gilligan, Douglas Doller, Maugie Gordon, Gerard McDonald, Harold Oldham, Archie Babcock.

Class II—Sam Skinner, Wesley Carl, Jr. Junior Class II—Kenneth Cambridge.

CLASS STANDING

Class V—Will. Skinner, Clayton Janiac, May Warner.

Class IV—Arthur Emberly, Overton Deare, George Woodhouse, Fred Deare, Lizzie Winter, John Warner, Clara Bruen *Pearl King.

Class III—Nellie Lee, Herbert Carroll, Sr. II—Russell Barton, George Spare, Andrew Warner, Clinton Smith, Walter Connolly, Leo O'Mara, Almer Walker.

Jr. II—Gerald Warner, Saddle Peters, Fred Babcock, Jennie O'Mara, Earl Cummings, Arthur Smith, Luella Spare.

Pt. II—Helen Trickery, Marion Bruen, Russell Smith, Ruth McCauley, Ross King, Ross Simpkins.

Teachers. { A. Lois Chinneck.
M. G. Edwards.

MORVEN.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads there is not much hay or grain moving at present. Many people are wishing for an old-fashioned January thaw.

The young people's party at Mr. Lund's on Thursday night was well attended, about forty being present. Owing to the heavy storm some had to remain over until morning.

The league will have a social evening at the parsonage on Friday of this week.

Visitors: S. Hinch and family, Manitoba, with friends; Chester Nickleson and wife, Floating Bridge, at D. K. Hick's on Monday.

MOSCOW.

The weather for the past week has been exceedingly cold and stormy. The roads are in a very bad condition, and have been plowed out several times.

Willie Huffman, little son of George Huffman, while playing at school, fell and bit his tongue about half through. The doctor was called and put several stitches in it. The wound is healing nicely.

People are trying to get their ice in but find difficulty in cutting it and also in getting it over the roads.

There have been a number of parties in the neighborhood during the past week. On Monday evening, Jan. 18th, about fifty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Benn, gathered at their home to give them a send-off previous to their removal to Sydenham. Everyone enjoyed the oysters and the fun, and the only thing to mar the pleasure was the thought that Mr. and Mrs. Benn will no longer be among us. However they have the best wishes of many friends that they may live many years to enjoy their new village home.

A little boy has come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson.

Mrs. Storms has returned after spending a couple of weeks with her son in Napanee.

King Leopold of Belgium is going to Berlin on the 27th, on the occasion of Emperor William's birthday. It is said the monarchs will discuss British criticism of Belgian rule in the Congo.

were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry on Tuesday.

Mr. H. VanDyck, Conway, was a caller on the Express on Wednesday.

Miss Allison left on Tuesday for New York.

Mr. J. G. Fennell is attending Masonic Grand Lodge in Toronto this week.

Mr. Wm. Henry Savage, of the Neilson-Robinson Co. is confined to the house.

Mr. Jas. E. Herring is in Toronto for a few days.

Mr. R. B. Dafeo, of Beresford Man, was a guest at Mr. J. R. Dafeo's last week.

Miss Pearl Lowry returned on Friday last from a visit with friends in Yarker.

Mrs. A. R. Boyes and little daughter were visiting friends in Toronto last week.

Miss Lulu Amey spent last week in Deseronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson, Deseronto, were guests of Mrs. Jas. Wilson on Sunday.

Fred Lee, of Gananoque, was in town a couple of days this week.

Little Miss Jean Daly returned on Wednesday from Hastings.

Miss Florence Hall is confined to the house with LaGrippe.

Miss Devitt, of the Hardy Co., leaves today for her vacation at her home in Berlin.

Miss Carrie McGuinness and Addie O'Neil leave for Toronto in a few days.

Miss VanSlyke, Dundas Street, entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Creane and Mr. Chas Reid, Toronto, will spend Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Lockridge.

Mr. W. F. Hall was in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. E. E. Richardson entertained her friends to supper on Wednesday evening.

The honors were won by Mesdames J. E. Herring and J. S. Henry.

Mr. Wilder Joy, and grand-daughter Maggie Armstrong, were in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson entertained her lady friends on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. F. D. Miller entertains her lady friends to supper this afternoon.

Miss Helen Bellhouse is the guest of Miss Lockett, Kingston.

Mr. Benjamin Treadway, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. R. W. Bennett, Toronto.

Messrs. Wm. Pomeroy, Newburgh, and D. C. Forward, Mill Haven, were callers at the Express on Tuesday.

Messrs. W. J. Roach, Deseronto, M. W. Foote, Selby, E. McNeil, Marysville, C. H. Finkle, Newburgh, and N. B. Miller, McDonald, were callers at the Express office on Saturday.

Miss Florence Lake, daughter of Mr. Harvey Lake, formerly of Marvale, now of Sydenham, and teaching at Flinton, died very suddenly of pneumonia last Friday, January 22nd.

D. Conway Cartwright, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, is spending a few days in Napanee.

Messrs. Frank Smith, Deseronto, and Bowen E. Aylsworth, Bath, were callers at this office on Thursday.

Mr. Bert Shibley left for Manitoba this week.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett's Sunday-school class spent a very enjoyable evening at the Western Parsonage on January 28th.

MARRIAGES.

WHALEN—LEVEQUE—At Napanee on Monday, January 25th, by Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. Thomas H. Whalen, Fernie, B. C., to Miss Jennie Leveque, of Deseronto.

Savage—Lee—At Napanee on Monday January 25th, by Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. Thomas Savage of Buffalo, to Miss Minnie Lee, of Napanee.

DEATHS.

HEARNS—At Napanee, on Tuesday, Jan. 26th, Gladys eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hearn, aged about 10 years.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. DUNLOP.

Pembroke, Ont., Jan. 26.—A protest against the return of Mr. E. A. Dunlop, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, for the north riding of Renfrew, was to-day lodged with the proper official for receiving the same. The usual charges of bribery, illegal hiring of teams, personation, etc., etc., were made and the voiding of the election as well as the disqualification of Mr. Dunlop is asked for.

By the falling of a mine cage in Victor, Col., fifteen men were killed.

At Dunkirk (N. Y.), Isaac Hall, believed to be insane, used a pistol, a pocket knife, a butcher knife and an axe, to murder his sister.

CURLING.

The Kingston Curlers defeated the Napanee teams at Kingston on Tuesday. The game was keenly contested and the score was close. The scores were:

Napanee—J. D. Ham, skip, 12; W. Bellhouse, skip, 18; total, 30.

Kingston—W. R. Dalton, skip, 18; Col. Drury, skip, 14, total, 32.

Central Ontario Curling.

	Won	Lost.
Kingston.....	3	1
Napanee.....	2	2
Rockwood.....	1	2
Brockville.....	1	2

Pictou Defeated

The Pictou Pirates were defeated at Peterborough, Wednesday night, by a score of 13-7.

For the Pictou intermediate match in Belleville to-night reserved seats are selling at \$1.00 each.

R. H. HAYWARD, WINNIPEG,

Buys and sells Manitoba Farm Lands and Winnipeg properties. Invests funds in mortgages at good rate of interest or in real bearing properties.

25 Years' Experience.

Correspondence Solicited.

6b

SLAUGHTER SALE OF CHINA AND CROCKERY.

As our stock-taking time is almost at hand we have decided to greatly reduce our stock by offering great Bargains in CHINA AND CROCKERY.

Fancy Lamps, Fancy Toilet Sets, Fancy Dinner Sets, China Berry Sets, Glass Water Sets, Glass Tea Sets, China Biscuit Jars, China Chocolate Pots, in fact everything in this Department at cut prices.

Sale to Last One Week Only.

So come with the crowd to the never failing bargain centre.

McINTOSH BROS.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

CASITORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"It is nothing, it is nothing. Any man would have done the same in my place."

"But no man has, my friend."

Silence fell upon them. Hector's natural distaste for praise had caused him to avert his eyes from the Queen while she had been speaking; but now, after a little, he ventured to look at her. The gaze of love is comprehensive. It takes in with one swift glance more than a fastidious anthropometrist might catalogue in a year of labor. The lovers eye is like the lens of a camera, focussing on the sensitive plate of the memory a new image of the world's desire each time it looks. It was a new image of Maddalena that was at that moment recorded in Hector's memory.

She was standing. Her head, with its dark waves of hair falling smoothly over the low, broad brow, was held high, with a pride that was not selfish, a pride in the man she had called her friend. Her cheeks were flushed with the same honest admiration. Her eyes shone with that unconscious light that makes a man, when first he sees it, hold his breath with awe and fear—awe that so great delight is within his grasp, fear that he may be imagining only that he sees it. He has but to speak and the light may vanish—or it may grow and be a lamp unto his feet for all the days—the Gleam of Love's Holy Grail.

Hector saw the light and held his breath. But his heart sang, and his blood beat in his temples with joyous rhythm, and Hope whispered in his ear.

Beside the red rose in her hair she wore no adornment, save a little crucifix on her bosom, a silver cross with a gold Christ. The folds of her black robe fell in soft lines that gave tenderness to the grace and majesty of her yet girlish figure, tall and simple as a hazel wand. Simplicity should clothe a queen as with a garment, and be the only ornament of her majesty. In Maddalena simplicity and queenliness were rarely met. From her head's crown to her foot's sole she was fair; a king's mate, herself a very queen.

She took the cross from her breast together with its hair-line chain of gold, and holding it in her hand looked long at it, her lips moving in pure heart prayer. Then she kissed the symbol, and lifting her head faced Hector with frank eyes.

"Of old," she said, "when knights went out to war, they took with them a talisman, a holy relic, or a love-token, to come between them and peril or to be comfort at the end. This seems strange and out of place in our age—"

Hector dissented, for he was a devout Roman Catholic, as were all the members of his branch of the Clan Grant.

"But I had the thought of giving you this," she continued, "to be a shield or a comfort. Will you take it from me?"

And she held out the cross to him in her open palm.

"Madam," he said, as he took it from her hand, "if it does not shield me from danger—though I do not see where danger lies—it shall be a comfort to me, twice over."

After this there was a little silence, awkward yet pleasurable. Maddalena was the first to break it.

"You will not see Don Augustin before you leave. There is some private business of his own which seems to occupy all his attention. He went out of town to-day, and

details were discussed and settled with the Orange King, vanished from Hector's memory—burned in the white flame of romance, as a handful of worthless straw is consumed. The magic of the night and the dim land and the water took him. A love song that was passionate yet melancholy, importunate yet fearful, half-impersonal yet wholly haunting, snared his heart and held it still. The subtle smell of the land, so good to nostrils that for days have known only the salt of the sea—something of the "eternal scents"—completed the subjugation begun by all the glamour of the hour and place. To crown surrender, came to his mind remembrance of Maddalena, bidding him farewell with the brave smile that hid her tears. Not even the discomfort of landing could break the spell that bound him; nay, not even the terrors of the carratera.

As soon as their boat had touched the steps the hotel commissaire, who had annexed the Orange King and Hector—their bodies, souls, and baggage—sprang an to the Mole and lanced the dark with a fiery cry of "Carru!" Out of the gloom drifted a dusty vehicle, drawn by a dusty mule, and driven by a dusty demon, half Palmetto, half negro, who wore a Fra Diavolo hat, a Fra Diavolo grin, and portentous Fra Diavolo navaja in his blood-red sash. They took their dusty seats beneath the awning of the tartana, and began speedily to taste all the unproved delights of the carratera.

Two solid miles of it did they endure, for Palm City lies away from the port, snugly curled among miniature hills, its blaze of electric light showing, a poised nebula, amid the blue dark. Two solid miles of bump and thump and dump; of unceasing switchback, of jolt and jar and jig and jumble; of Blondin balancing on one wheel and the other; of tartanero's cursing; of commissaire's admiration; and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side glimmered the white tops of the breakers, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tartana thumps. But all things end, even the carratera, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel in the square of San Bernardino, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set, her first pink streamer floating in the sky ere Hector pushed aside his mosquito curtains; and, with a last anathema on all the bloodsuckers of the night, passed through the open windows on to the balcony.

The square was silent, save for a few garrulous sparrows that squabbled viciously in the roadway.

To the right rose one of the little hills that ring Palmetto on the land side—rose so close to the end of the square that Hector almost felt that he could put out his hand and pluck off some of the toy villas that dotted it up to the summit. "A backcloth in a comic opera," he murmured. There were hundreds of tiny dwellings, washed white and blue and yellow and green, vivid and fresh, and all so still; no sign of movement or curl of hearth-smoke hinted at life; and between the patches of flamboyant color the dead grey of the hillside lay under the dust of sun-scorched centuries.

"Her Majesty Queen Maddalena," said Hector.

"Whom God preserve!" came the whispered answer.

Hector still went on writing.

"How did you know me?" he asked.

"Word was given to us that my lord was coming."

"Well?"

"We have seen my lord's picture."

How could that be, since Hector had not been photographed for ten years, and then in a group of Magistrates in Aberdeen? But doubtless, Bravo had had him snapshotted.

Hector smiled. He did not learn until later of the portrait of the Palmetto preux chevalier, Baldassare de la Luz, whose memory is venerated in the Isle of Palms, as is that of Wallace or Bruce in Scotland, of Arthur the King in England or Bayard in France. So he passed by the question of his picture.

"What is your rank?" said Hector.

"I am a sergeant in E company of the second regiment, my lord."

"Your colonel's name?"

"Don Miguel Ortona y Cajal, my lord."

"Who resides—"

"On his estates near Telde, my lord."

"You must not call me 'my lord.'"

"As my lord please—senor."

Hector finished writing. He turned and handed the paper to the deferential waiter, who received it as if it had been a royal decree.

"Are there any more of the faithful in this house?"

"We are twenty-five here, senior, and of these eighteen long for the day of freedom."

"Good! Your name?"

"Juan Gastaldi, my—senor."

"Very well. That will do now."

(To Be Continued.)

KILLED A REGICIDE.

Two Koreans Murder One of the Assassins of the Late Queen.

One of the murderers of the Queen of Corea, who fled the country and has been living in Japan, has fallen a victim to her avengers. Two men were sent to kill him, and they have fulfilled their mission. The matter has been kept quiet because Japan cannot execute them without giving grave offence to one of the political parties of Corea. The facts, however, were published in that country recently.

After Japan's triumph over China, the dominating influence in Corea was Japanese. The King and Queen soon found that the liberal laws and many reforms introduced by Japan had stripped them of most of their power. The strongminded Queen was beside herself with rage, and, rightly or wrongly, she was accused of plotting to assassinate the new Cabinet installed under Japanese influence.

Native friends of the Japanese decided to kill her, and one night a party of armed men burst into the palace and stabbed her to death. None of them were caught, and all got safely out of the country. Prominent among them was a man named U-Pom-sun, who fled to Japan.

Most Koreans were tired of the Japanese regime, whose reforms were a little too rapid for their conservatism. They were horrified also at the murder of the Queen, and when it became certain that U-Pom-sun was a refugee in Japan there was loud demands that he be sent home for punishment; but Japan refused to surrender him, asserting that his crime was political and

HE WAS NOT EXTRADITABLE.

A band of Koreans took a vow that they would never rest till U-Pom-sun had paid for the tragic death of the Queen with his life. But the man whom they sent to Japan to kill the regicide could not find him. He was living in retirement and under an alias. It was not till October last that his out of the way place of concealment was discovered and the man recognized.

One day two men came to the

About the House

TESTED RECIPES.

White House Cookies.—One cup each of butter and sugar; the yolks of three eggs and whites of two; two teaspoonfuls of vanilla and the same quantity of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, and flour enough to make the dough roll well. Beat the white of the left-out egg to a stiff froth, brush over the dough, dust with powdered sugar and bake in a fairly hot oven.

Good Cookies.—Two cups sugar; one cup each of butter and sour cream; three eggs; one teaspoonful soda. Mix soft, roll rather thin, sift granulated sugar over them, gently roll thin, and bake. Sour milk can be used in place of the cream, but the cookies will not be quite so rich.

Nut Cake.—Cream one cup of butter with two cups of granulated sugar; beat four eggs, yolks and whites separately; add the yolks with a half cup of milk to the creamed butter and sugar. Add a cup of chopped and seeded raisins and a cup of chopped hickory nut meats, two cups of flour and the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Flavor with the grated rind of lemon and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. This makes one large or two small loaves of a delicious cake that, frosted, will keep for weeks without deterioration. No soda or baking powder is used. The Country Gentleman vouches for this as a thoroughly reliable recipe.

Cheese Omelet.—Beat the yolks of three eggs, add three tablespoonfuls of milk and a little salt, then the beaten whites. Melt one dessertspoonful of butter in a frying-pan; when bubbling pour in the omelet, let it cook till a light brown underneath. Sprinkle over the top one or two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Place in the oven to dry, fold and serve very hot.

Soft Toast.—Toast evenly a light brown some slices of stale bread, cut rather thin; put them on a hot plate and pour over them boiling water; cover quickly with another plate and drain off every drop of water; remove the upper plate and butter the toast, set it in the oven for a moment, and serve covered with a hot plate.

Economy Pudding.—One-half pound of rice, one pint of milk, one-half pound of sugar, some preserve; boil the rice in water till nearly soft, then add the milk and boil again, stirring it all the time; add the sugar; dip blano-mange moulds in water, fill with rice; when set, turn on to a flat dish; serve with preserve of any kind, or sugar and cream, or custard.

"BETWEEN-MEAL" CLOTH.

Where the dining table is cleared and reset at every meal, its appearance between times is a matter of concern to the housekeeper, especially since the old-fashioned spread, which certainly had a cosy, homey look, is tabooed in the present. The highly polished surface of the table is thought so ornamental that it must not be covered up, and in consequence the housekeeper has a now anxiety in the care of that same highly polished top.

A hot dish, a little hot water, a drop of alcohol, produce a mark on the surface which is anything but ornamental and which is not easily removed. Precautionary measures are required, and thick "hush cloths" or table pads are indispensable. A very thick cotton pad is woven especially for the purpose, which with asbestos table mats proves a great help. The asbestos mats are slipped into embroidered linen cases and thus become ornamental, or embroidered

see where danger lies—it shall be a comfort to me, twice over."

After this there was a little silence, awkward yet picaresque. Maddalena was the first to break it.

"You will not see Don Augustin before you leave. There is some private business of his own which seems to occupy all his attention. He went out of town to-day, and will not be back for three days yet."

"I did want to see him," said Hector, "to get full information from him on many points."

"You will find all you can want in the papers I have given you."

Again there was a little silence. Hector spoke first this time.

"Then, madam," he said, "since I have yet much to do, have I your permission to depart?"

She held out her hand silently, and as he gazed upon her ere he stooped to kiss it, he saw that in her eyes were tears. Yet when he raised his head again she was smiling.

"Farewell," he said. "God keep your Majesty!"

"Farewell," she said. "God go with you!"

That night Hector spent in waking dreams, but next day he was the man of action. Early afternoon found him in Liverpool at the offices of the Orange King. He sent in his name.

"I am afraid you can't see Mr. Smith just now," said the clerk. "He has an appointment with you for six o'clock on board the Jebba, hasn't he, Mr. Grant?"

"Yes."

"Then I think I'd go on board and make myself comfortable, if I were you. Mr. Smith will be with you by six."

So Hector made his way to the docks, presented himself to the captain of the Jebba, and was received as if he were a prince.

Six o'clock came, but brought no Mr. Smith with it. Seven came, and Hector began to grow anxious. At last, at a quarter to eight, a cab drove up to the gangway, and Thomas Smith came on board.

"Evening, Grant."

"I thought you were never coming, sir."

"Sorry I'm late. Where's Peachey?"

"Here, sir," said the captain.

"Ready?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you'd better clear. Ten minutes gained is ten minutes saved at the other end."

The captain walked away rapidly.

"Well, Grant, are you hungry?" Hector stared.

"Let's go and have some dinner."

The Orange King led the way to the saloon, and Hector followed in half-amused bewilderment. He ventured one or two remarks, but they were met with abstracted silence.

Hector looked up from his soup to see through the portholes landing-stage and warehouses and funnels and masts slipping by with ever-increasing speed.

"How are you going to get back, sir? Drop into a tug?"

The Orange King laughed.

"No, no; I'm coming with you."

"To Palmetto?"

"Um!"

CHAPTER VII.

As night fell on the seventh day, the Isle of Palms rose from the sea. Three peaks, crowned with cloud, grew out of the Atlantic and cast a triple shadow on the darkening water. The Jebba smote her way straight into the black path, and two hours later the anchor plunged into the waters of Palm Bay.

There were now a thousand stars in the deep blue sky; a thousand lights gleamed along the low line of the shore; dim lanterns glimmered from the sterns of swarming boats; there was an intoxicating mingle of boatmen's calls and splash of oars, light songs, and thrumming of guitar and mandolin. Here seemed the gates of fairyland, opening upon the foam of perilous seas.

The practical days of the voyage, when ways and means and myriad

clown in a comic opera, he remembered. There were hundreds of tiny dwellings, washed white and blue and yellow and green, vivid and fresh, and all so still; no sign of movement or curl of hearth-smoke hinted at life; and between the patches of flamboyant color the dead grey of the hillside lay under the dust of sun-scorched centuries. No blade of grass, no leaf made pleasant green. True, trees lined the square, but the burnt leaves were smothered with cobwebs that sagged beneath their burden of grey dust.

To the left the square opened into Triana, the Piccadilly and Bond Street of Palmetto, and beyond Triana shone the Atlantic eastward to Africa, a very perfect and unbroken blue.

Little by little as the day leaped higher, life began to stir. Old women in black mantillas, young women in shawls of pale yellow and brilliant rose-pink, passed on their way to early mass, fingers busy with rosaries. A country cart with stone from the quarries of Terrino rumbled over the cobbles, the driver standing precariously on the end of the long wooden brake. A goat-keeper walked drowsily along, followed by his little flock jangling their bells. Now and again he stopped by a door, and seating himself on the edge of the pavement drew milk into the can of a waiting housewife. Panniered mules and asses paced slowly with their loads towards the municipal dust-heaps. A tertanero watered his jade at the public trough, and a string of horses clattered by for a dip in the bay.

Softly, mellowed by distance, came the long notes of a bugle blown at the Hispaniolan camp, a mile to the southward of the city. Ten thousand Hispaniolan troops lay there—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The long call roused Hector from the reverie into which he had fallen. He sighed and re-entered his bedroom for a cigarette. He had not struck the match when a tap sounded on the door.

It was a waiter, already shaven and sleek, yet with something of that unkempt bandit look about him that all Palmettos possess, though they be the most pacific of men, model husbands, and fathers of families.

"Will the senor have coffee?"

"No, get me some grapes and a couple of bananas, and I will have a glass of that wine I had last night—what do you call it?—sec—"

"Seco generoso?"

"That's it."

"Then will you have the English breakfast at nine, or the Palmetto breakfast at eleven?"

Hector laughed to himself. English breakfast? Not surely; bacon and eggs the eternal he had left behind.

"Palmetto breakfast, please."

When the waiter returned with the fruit and wine he brought also a yellow police form for Hector to fill up with his full name, age, profession, etc. Hector wrote in the particulars the waiter looked attentively at him, seeming to examine his every feature with devouring interest.

At last the man could contain his curiosity no longer. He stepped behind Hector and looked over his shoulder. Evidently he saw something which satisfied him, for stepping back a pace or two he drew from his faja a cross-hilt dagger, having the letter R embossed at the junction of blade and hilt. This he slipped under Hector's arm, and laid on the sheet of yellow paper.

Hector, catching the gleam of steel had the momentary impulse to start up and clutch the fellow by the throat, but ere he moved he saw the silver R. He sat still, and spoke without turning his head.

"Give me the word," he said.

"For Palmetto, freedom!" answered the man.

"Freedom is but half," said Hector.

"Freedom and Maddalena is all!" was the reply.

Pom-sun had paid for the tragic death of the Queen with his life. But the man whom they sent to Japan to kill the regicide could not find him. He was living in retirement and under an alias. It was not till October last that his out of the way place of concealment was discovered and the man recognized.

One day two men came to the hamlet where U-pom-sun made his home. They did not deny that they were Koreans. They were travelling through Japan studying the country and having a good time. Their intended victim had no suspicion as to their real character. He had never seen them before. They drank and played cards with him and the three became quite friendly. Strangely enough, they lived in the same house with him for three or four days and he was not at all disturbed by their presence.

On the evening of Oct. 25 the three men were drinking together, when one of them pretended to take offence at some remark made by U-pom-sun and suddenly whipped out a knife and stabbed him. At nearly the same instant the other man struck the victim on the head with a piece of iron, fracturing his skull. His death was almost instantaneous. The name of the man who stabbed him was Ko Yung-geun; the other assailant was No Wun-myung.

The men were at once arrested as common murderers. Each of them drew from his pocket a paper declaring that they had been deputized to go to Japan to avenge the death of the late Queen.

At last accounts the murderers were still in jail. It is not believed in Corea that Japan will inflict severer punishment for their crime.

SURPRISING THE BOARDER.

When the new boarder went into the dining-room and sat down there was only one other person at the table. The new boarder had a kind heart, and he thought he would be affable.

"I s'pose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man.

"Yes. Quite a long while."

"How is it? Any good?"

"Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint to make."

"Landlady treat you decent?"

"Well, perhaps I ought to—" and then he hesitated.

"Oh, never mind, old man," said the new boarder. "That's all right. I'm on. But say, maybe you never tried chucking her under the chin once in a while. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never had a landlady that didn't treat me A1 yet. It's all in the way you handle 'em. Call 'em 'sister' and give 'em soft, sweet, cossy talk about their looks. That's the way to fetch 'em. I'll bet I can live here for a month right now without being asked for a cent. Watch me nudge her when she comes in. Before this time to-morrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably got tied up to some John Henry who was about man enough to 'shoo' chickens out of the yard, and that's all. My name's Hudson. Let's see, I haven't heard yours, have I?"

"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

"No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband."

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removed. Extraordinary measures are required, and thick "hush cloths" or table pads are indispensable. A very thick cotton pad is woven especially for the purpose, which with asbestos table mats proves a great help. The asbestos mats are slipped into embroidered linen cases and thus become ornamental, or embroidered pieces are laid over them. Heavy crocheted mats are often employed, and mats of coiled corset laces are useful, on account of their thickness.

Sometimes a thick blanket is laid under the regular hush cloth; in fact, the housekeeper takes every possible means to protect the varnish of her table.

But, this top must be displayed so the cover is relegated to obscurity, and a square or circle of embroidered linen, of Battenberg work or of renaissance lace, not too large, is put in the centre, and a small but handsome jardiniere stands upon it. This is the only decoration admissible. Often the table is entirely bare, the owner's eye gloating upon its mirror-like surface. The children are forbidden to touch it; "Hands off" is the cry, and rubbing and polishing and dusting are added to the housekeeper's tasks.

Oh for "the good old days" when "things" were not "in the saddle," and riding poor tired housekeepers to death! The elegance and elaborateness which can be secured by the rich only and which we try to imitate in our humbler way is driving women to despair. The "girl" becomes more and more necessary to relieve the hard-worked woman, and she grows less and less obtainable.

TOILET TABLE ACCESSORIES.

One of the prettiest of novelties for the toilet table is a mat simulating a rug in form and mode of making, composed of narrow silk and satin ribbon of different shades, braided and sewed together to form an oval underlay for various knickknacks. The ribbon is braided in four strands as follows: The first three strips are braided as ordinarily, which brings the first strip next to the fourth; the fourth is then turned under the first and is used as the third strip in the next turn, while the first takes the place of the fourth; again, braid as ordinarily, beginning at the left and repeat as before, turning what is now the fourth under as in the first turn.

A pincushion fastened in the frame of an oval hand mirror, the glass of which has been broken and removed, is another new and original decoration for a bureau or dresser. The foundation of the cushion is of thin cardboard, oval shaped to fit the inside of the frame, and on this are placed several layers of cotton wool, covered smoothly with green velvet, of a pretty pale sea-green shade, with the edges pasted on the under side. The cushion is then fitted in the frame and glued in place.

A dresser scarf is made of four or five strips of scrim, according to the width and length of the dresser, and hemmed by machine. The strips are then basted onto stiffening and connected by faggoting with cream or colored thread. The same kind of thread is used for the fringe which finishes the edges and is made by hand.

WEIGHTS OF GROCERIES.

Ten common-sized eggs weigh one pound.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

One pint of coffee and sugar weighs twelve ounces.

One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) weighs one pound.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee and sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound.

One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound.
Two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or four weigh one ounce.
One tablespoonful (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce.
One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.
Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.
Two and one-half teacups (level) of the best brown sugar weigh one pound.
Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of powdered sugar weigh one pound.
One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granulated or best brown sugar equals one ounce.
One generous pint of liquid, or one pint of finely chopped meat, packed solidly, weighs one pound.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

By removing the sinews from the leg of a turkey or chicken, the "drum-stick" is made one of the choice tid-bits. To do this, take the foot of the turkey in the left hand, reverse side up. Cut the skin all around exactly over the sinews at the knuckle; now cut one long slit from the foot to the knuckle, take each sinew separately—there are seven—and pull.

Where the new plan of roasting the turkey with a couple of stalks of celery in his interior instead of the usual stuffing is employed, the stuffing is made and baked separately, to be served with the meat carved.

One may have "warm 'riz biscuit'" for tea these cold nights by making them up when the bread is made in the morning, and letting rise all but the last time. Set them in a cool place till just before tea time, then put into a rather brisk oven to bake. Or, after the dough has risen ready to mold into biscuit set it away in a cool place till wanted, then make up. The dough must not freeze, of course, but will keep several days in cold weather.

Rice and tapioca make agreeable changes from the inevitable pie these days, and apple tapioca, served with cream, is a delicious dessert.

COSTLY METAL PLATINUM.

Only a Little of It Has Yet Been Found.

Authorities disagree as to the correct time when platina was first discovered. That it was known to the ancient nations there can be little doubt. Some authorities declare that it figured in the early history of the world and was one of the component parts used in tempering copper, and that it contributed to the Damascus blade that has been the theme of speculation for centuries. The Spaniards knew of its great utility and gave its name "Platina" (little silver) on account of its resemblance to silver in appearance and color. For several hundred years the Spanish alchemists, knowing its strong affinity to alloy with gold, and fearing its peculiar fusion qualities, retarded its powers and veiled its value and production in accordance with the bigotry that ruled that nation during the centuries when its vessels plowed every sea and its discoverers left trails of disaster and ruin in the mad search for gold and conquest.

As time rocked the cradle of events the sunlight of truth dispelled the fogs of ignorance, and a new era began amid the ruins of the most lamentable failure in history for Spanish supremacy. To the most careful reading of history the authorities now generally agree that platinum, as it is now called, had a modern definite discovery as a useful metal.

ABOUT THE YEAR 1741.

Sir Charles Wood, assay master at Jamaica, in testing the ores obtained from the abandoned Spanish mines of Choco, Peru, noted this

THE WATERLOO OF TO-DAY

HOW RELICS OF THE BATTLE ARE PRESERVED.

Aptitude of Hotelkeepers in Supplying Demand For Souvenirs.

Waterloo and lace are the two great attractions that draw thousands of tourists to Brussels every year. There are of course other objects worthy of attention in the capital of the little Belgian kingdom. Its wide boulevards, handsome parks, and artistic buildings are reminiscent of Paris, so much so that the term "le petit Paris" has been generally accepted as descriptive of the beauties of Brussels.

There are three ways of reaching the battlefield of Waterloo, by rail, by steam tram car, or by coach. The trip by coach is decidedly preferable, as one gets an excellent opportunity to see the country and observe farm and village life in Belgium. It is seldom difficult to secure seats, for if the one regular and stylish coach is filled, two old-fashioned vehicles of ample dimensions will be brought into service. It is always an attractive sight to see the coach as it leaves the Place Royal to the musical echoes of the horn as the far-off blast is blown, but when the three coaches are in line there is always a big crowd on hand to cheer the departing visitors.

The field of Waterloo is about twelve miles from Brussels, and the coach fare there and back is surely reasonable enough, seven francs, about \$1.40, with an extra franc for the driver. This, of course, does not include the table d'hôte lunch at the bustling Museum Hotel, where the coaches stop preparatory to a partial inspection of the field; neither does it assist in reducing the numerous half-franc admissions which occur so frequently as to cause wonder and consternation to those not possessing a comfortably filled pocketbook.

If the road to Waterloo, after leaving the park, were only as comfortable to the body as the beauties of nature are to the eye, the limit of perfection would be reached. Every foot of the road, except a narrow strip at one side, is paved and with such large, rough stones as to occasion such a prodigious amount of jolting that the mere memory of it is misery. It is, therefore, a grateful relief to the passengers to clamber down from their seats and enjoy the freedom of pedestrians when the driver pulls up for his first stop at an unprepossessing-looking inn in the unpicturesque

VILLAGE OF WATERLOO.

This inn, moreover, is the first war museum that the tourist encounters, and, although he may refuse the liquid refreshment that a bustling Frenchwoman stands ready to provide he cannot gracefully escape the payment of his first extra half-franc for the inspection of Waterloo souvenirs.

The battle was fought from three to five miles beyond, but the village of Waterloo has given its name to that momentous struggle of June 18, eighty-nine years ago, because it was the Duke of Wellington's headquarters previous to the battle, and many of his letters and despatches were sent from this inn. On that account it is one of those places which must be seen when doing the battlefield.

The museum consists of two rooms immediately over the ground floor. One is very small, and contains nothing of interest. The other is considerably larger. Scores of old muskets, sabres, and other destructive weapons are suspended from the walls. In glass cases, amid a jumble of minor relics, are two or three skulls and a number of small bones plowed up in 1895, gruesome reminders

of their lives there, aking out a fairly comfortable subsistence as guides. The dean of his class now is an old but cheerful member of a Highland regiment. He wears an imposing costume of brown, heavily trimmed with black braid. His little cane is never at rest as he points hurriedly here and there over the field in the midst of his fluent description of all the military tactics employed by the opposing armies. It is a genuine pleasure to accompany him to Hougomont, for the intensity of interest which he infuses into his words recalls the fearful charges of the French and their heroic repulse by the English with startling vividness. The care that is bestowed upon the ruins of Hougomont to keep them in a properly ruinous condition is also of material aid in these reminiscences of 1815.

The usual half-franc admission is exacted before entering the gate of the chateau. In New England the term chateau would be simplified into that of farmhouse. None of the beauties, ancient or modern, that the word chateau anticipates is to be seen. The buildings are very plain and are occupied by farming people. The old chapel, now separated from the main house, is one of the most interesting of the ruins. The French shells set fire to a portion of the chateau, and before they were extinguished one end of the chapel was burned and the wooden crucifix over the altar was scorched. To this day it is said that the flames stopped when they reached the figure of Christ. The figure has always remained in its original place, but a wire screen now protects it, for about two years ago some tourists, the guide refrained from intimating that they were Americans, cut off one of the legs. The image has been repaired, and a closer watch is kept over the ruins of Hougomont.

THE FIGHT AT THE ORCHARD.

The brick wall surrounding the inner orchard is still perforated with the same loop-holes through which the British fire mowed down the French as they came up to the very muzzles of the guns, some, indeed, leaping upon the wall only to meet instant death. The French never got inside the orchard. Napoleon sacrificed thousands of his best troops in a vain effort to capture this improvised fortress. If not the key to the British position, it was one of the most important points. Had Napoleon been successful, it would have enabled him to turn the flank of the allied army, and instead of St. Helena a renewed residence in the Tuileries would undoubtedly have awaited him.

In front of the entrance to Hougomont stand three veteran chestnut trees. They are the only living survivors, perhaps, on the entire battlefield, of that fateful day. After the conflict, hundreds of trees that formed the thick wood around Hougomont were so badly torn and scorched by powder and ball that they never put forth the next season's leaves. Even those that lived always bore unmistakable evidences of their fearful baptism by fire. It is so to-day with these three survivors. They present a rugged and battle-scarred appearance. The marks of age and decay are upon them, and as one leaves the place he feels like giving a respectful salute to those grand, mute witnesses of so much that represented the horrible realities of war and yet of so much that represented human heroism and endurance.

THE COUPLE IN THE MOON.

Only Head and Bust of the Two Figures are Shown.

People of artistic sense and refined taste are no longer disposed to tolerate any allusions to the rotund and jocular visage of the "man in the moon." The time has gone by for that childishness. The demand

SOME ELECTRICAL FETTER

DAMAGE DONE BY THIS MOST SUTLE POWER.

Takes Short Cuts, and Does Mischief to Gas and Water Mains.

A novel and very peculiar action was recently tried in an Italian Admiralty Court.

The Captain of a North Italian port brought action against the owners of certain copper-bottomed, wooden vessels to compel them to remove these crafts from the neighborhood of a number of new warships and other new steel and iron vessels, lying in the same part of the harbor.

It appears that the two metals, copper and iron, being immersed in salt water, actually produced electric action, with the result that the iron was electrolytically corroded by the currents set up from the copper bottoms of the wooden vessels.

The plaintiff established his case and an order was made for the immediate removal of the copper-bottomed ships from that part of the harbor.

In these days, when electrically charged wires, used not only for lighting but for driving trams and other purposes, underline almost every thoroughfare in big towns, this problem of electrolysis is rapidly becoming very serious. The corrosion exercised upon the neighboring water-pipes exactly resembles that duced by powerful acids.

IRON ROTS AWAY.

The iron of the pipes becomes honeycombed with small pores, which gradually grow larger and larger until eventually the affected part gives way like so much rotten wood, and the life of the main as such is over. An iron pipe, when thoroughly electrolyzed, can be pounded into powder with an ordinary hammer.

A very odd point about this form of electric damage is that, while on some occasions the mischief is the work of years, at other times a thick pipe will be destroyed by a current of exactly the same power within three months. Electric tram currents are the principal culprits.

Theoretically, the electricity drawn down from overhead wires and used for driving vehicles is supposed to return to the power-house through the earth. But electricity always moves along the lines of least resistance. Therefore, a water main being a better conductor than the earth, the current is apt to jump to it, and with shocking lack of gratitude it then proceeds to destroy its borrowed right of way.

WHEN MOST WANTED.

The damage goes on secretly below ground, and the first intimation is the sudden bursting of the main. This, of course, usually happens at a time when there is extra pressure such as occurs during a fire.

Very much more serious was a galvanic ionic in Vienna on March 8th, 1902. A heavy fall of wet snow took place during the previous night. It froze as it fell, and coating the wires with a great thickness of ice eventually brought them down.

The streets were simply littered with live wires. Dozens of horses were killed and policemen had to be stationed at every corner to save pedestrians from touching the wires. In spite of all precautions three persons were killed and a number were very severely shocked.

A very odd occurrence was reported recently from Middletown, Ind. A house on the Pike, as the main road is called, became suddenly charged with electricity. The very clothes of its inhabitants emitted sparks, and when two garments in contact were pulled away from one another there was a loud crackling sound. The phenomenon lasted for several weeks, and at last the people became so alarmed that they moved

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reading of history and authorities now generally agree that platinum, as it is now called, had a modern definite discovery as a useful metal.

ABOUT THE YEAR 1741.

Sir Charles Wood, assay master at Jamaica, in testing the ores obtained from the abandoned Spanish mines of Choco, Peru, noted this strange, peculiar metal. It was not fully described as a distinct metal until 1749, and since that time platinum has occupied a position as the noblest of the precious metals. It is an astonishing fact that, with all the material advancement that has been accomplished in the world, the supply of platinum has remained obscure and practically unknown to the general public.

Platinum is associated with and composed of iridium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, and ruthenium. These are called the family group of platinum. Iridium is a great medicine, and ranks with radium.

Wallaston separated the platinum family and opened up the keen discovery that unearthed the rare qualities of these rare and precious metals. Ninety-seven per cent. of all the platinum sands mined in the world come from the Ural Mountains of Russia. They are transported 42 miles by horse and cart to the railroad, thence 2,200 miles by steam cars to St. Petersburg, and there treated and smelted under the watchful eye of the Russian Government.

It is worthy of especial attention to note that less than five thousand pounds (troy weight) was mined in the entire world during the year 1902, and that a platinum famine exists. The demand is constantly increasing, but the supply is not increasing.

Platinum is only found in the native state, occurring in small glistening granules of a steel gray color which always contain an admixture in varying proportions of the family group. Platinum alloys easily with other metals, for it is the supreme king of all.

THEORY OF MAGNETISM.

Depends in First Place Upon Molecular Arrangement.

The modern theory of magnetism, known as Webber's, aided greatly by the work of Professor Ewing, maintains that even the smallest physical quantity—the molecule—present in a bar magnet is itself a minute magnet. Hence the power of the magnet depends entirely, in the first place, upon molecular arrangement.

This can be easily seen by filling a glass tube with steel filings, loosely packed; at first these are all in disorder, but if a magnet is drawn over the tube they begin to turn themselves into one direction till perfect alignment takes place, when the tube acquires the properties of a magnet.

The breaking of bar-magnet into pieces, each piece in turn becoming a magnet, confirms this theory; so does saturation, as it is called, when the molecules are arranged, and no further effect takes place. The theory of magnetic keeps closing the lines of force, thus preserving and not dissipating the power, is also in accordance with this. The primary source of magnetic power is still unknown.

SHE HAD TO FORGIVE.

Mrs. Winks—"Mrs. Ayres and her husband have had a dreadful quarrel just because she gave him a letter to mail and he carried it around in his pockets for a week. Isn't it too silly of her?"

Mr. Winks—"Maybe that would make you mad, too."

Mrs. Winks—"Oh, John, I wouldn't lose my temper over a little thing like that."

Mr. Winks—"I'm glad to hear you say it, my dear. I just recall that I've still got that letter you gave me last Wednesday."

immediately over the ground floor. One is very small, and contains nothing of interest. The other is considerably larger. Scores of old muskets, sabres, and other destructive weapons are suspended from the walls. In glass cases, amid a jumble of minor relics, are two or three skulls and a number of small bones plowed up in 1895, gruesome reminders, indeed, of that fearful carnage that has made the year 1815 memorable. All these, however, are of secondary interest, compared to the three great relics in the room—two old bedsteads and one miserably tattered armchair. The latter was the Duke of Wellington's chair when he occupied the room, and a small desk is also shown which is said to have been used by him.

The Duke slept in one of the beds previous to the battle although not on the eve of the conflict, for he was at the famous ball given by the Countess of Richmond in Brussels. Upon the other bed, Col. Sir Alexander Gordon, one of England's most popular officers, died, a few hours after being brought mortally wounded, to the house of Col. Gordon was a brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, and the day of the battle the Duke wrote a touching letter to the Earl, informing him of his brother's death, adding: "He lived long enough to be informed by myself of the glorious result of our action, to which he had so much contributed by his active and zealous assistance."

RELICS OF THE FIGHT.

Leaving the unattractive Village of Waterloo, with its dirty children, whose only diversion seems to be to run after the coach and keep up an incessant cry for centimes, the journey is continued along the same road which was tramped by thousands of the allied troops on their way to action. Within less than two miles, the little village of Mont St. Jean is reached. This formed the centre of the allied forces, and a mile beyond marked some of the fiercest fighting of the day. The farm of La Haye Sainte was close by, and that was the only position occupied by the allied troops that Napoleon captured. A little less than a mile beyond the village are two monuments, one to the memory of Col. Gordon, and the other in honor of the Hanoverian officers of the German legion. Near by, there formerly stood a large elm tree, which for years bore the name of Wellington's elm, as the Duke is said to have stood under it during the day, watching the progress of the battle. It has long since disappeared, carried away piecemeal by relic hunters.

A few yards beyond this spot and towering over everything else on the battlefield is the mound of the Belgian lion. The mound rises two hundred feet above the surface, and so much earth was taken for its erection that the original level of the ground for nearly a mile around has been lowered several feet. On top of the mound, upon a granite pedestal, is the enormous Belgian lion, weighing nearly twenty-eight tons, and made from cannon captured from the French during the conflict. It is a simple, dignified, and majestic monument of the great battle that shaped the destiny of Europe for the nineteenth century. A splendid view of all the points of interest over the wide field is obtained from its summit. The land presents no sharp features beyond slightly undulating hills, and it is cultivated almost entirely with grain. When seen in the harvest season, the yellow, gently waving tops, spread over hundreds of acres, present a wonderfully peaceful, restful sight, and it is difficult to imagine that this is the graveyard of over

20,000 HUMAN BEINGS.

Waterloo has always had a peculiar fascination for old soldiers, and ever since the days of Major Cotton one or more retired English soldiers have passed the closing years of

Only Head and Bust of the Two Figures are Shown.

People of artistic sense and refined taste are no longer disposed to tolerate any allusions to the rotund and jocular visage of the "man in the moon." The time has gone by for that childishness. The demand of to-day is for art, and if you are bound to find art in whatever you look at, it must sooner or later appear—even in such an effete object as the moon. Strange as it may seem to such as are not on familiar terms with the fulness thereof, there is now on exhibition—on evenings when the curtain of the sky is not drawn—a very idyl of art in the centre of the silvery orb, portraying with a delicacy like that of an engraving a refined human couple whose faces are near enough to be "significant of much."

There is an aesthetic discovery worth noting, for most of the moon's familiars have never seen aught more interesting there than a lady unattended. That is because they did not use their opera glasses. From the observer's standpoint the figure on the right, which is the more prominent of the two, is unmistakably feminine, with the face of three-quarters front and eyes looking down. The figure on the observer's left, which does not stand out so plainly—for reasons best known to the owner—is distinctly mannish, with face turned anxiously toward the interesting and perhaps blushing one. Both figures show the head and bust only, and the pose of each is distinctly. As to size, the feminine figure seems nearly two-thirds the diameter of the moon's disk, from the crown of the head to the waist.

THE PICTURESQUE TARTAN.

It seems to be a little known fact that many clans have more than one tartan. They have, however, sometimes several, such as a common tartan, a hunting tartan, and a full-dress tartan. Early in the day a Highlander of position dons a kilt of plain tartan, and in the evening, for dinner, he puts on his full-dress tartan, with sporran and richly-jewelled kilt. For example, the Macpherson dress tartan is black and white with a narrow red line, and the hunting Macpherson is a small blue and black and red check. The Stewarts have three tartans, and the design of their hunting tartan in dark blue and green is a very fine one. Each clan has its own badge. The Duff men wear holly, the Gordons, an ivy leaf, the Stewarts an oak leaf, and so on.

A SEARCHING INQUIRY.

Paddy O'Rafferty had just been promoted foreman of the gang of builders' laborers to which he belonged, and he felt his position keenly. Just before the hour for knocking off work arrived he bustled up with an air of the utmost importance.

"Not a mother's son of ye," he announced, "will leave the job till ye're searched."

The workmen looked at their foreman and then at each other, and then one of them daringly asked the reason for the unusual occurrence.

"Sure, there's a wheelbarrow missing," said Paddy, "and it's going to be found before anyone goes home."

WILLINGNESS.

"But would you die for me?" persisted the romantic maiden.

"I would," replied the frank and elderly suitor. "Even now I am using a high-priced preparation warranted to restore hair to its original color."

A mistletoe famine doesn't worry the girl who is pretty.

All things are easy to the earnest.

A house on the Pike, as the main road is called, became suddenly charged with electricity. The very clothes of its inhabitants emitted sparks, and when two garments in contact were pulled away from one another there was a loud crackling sound. The phenomenon lasted for several weeks, and at last the people became so alarmed that they moved out of the house and left it deserted.

WHERE DOCTORS ARE PAID.

Reward is According to Success of Treatment.

The notion of the Empress of China in requiring her medical men to guarantee the cure of one of her officials is not so original as seems to be supposed. The ways of the east in regard to the medical profession are not the ways of the west. Had we the same customs here there would be one profession the less over crowded.

As early as the third millennium before the Christian era the rewards and penalties of doctors were regulated by state decrees. Thus, for a serious operation upon a man of substance, the operator had ten shekels of silver; for the like upon a poor man three shekels. In the case of the death of a patient attended, then the doctors had one of his hands cut off; or, if it were a slave who had been killed by the unskilled one, the latter had to furnish another slave.

Every operation known to the ancients was included in the schedule of rewards and punishments; and even the veterinary surgeon was mulcted for unskilled work, just as, according to statute, he was rewarded for his success.

A CITY WITHOUT TAXES.

Expenses Are Paid by Income From Its Property.

In the Black Forest of Germany is the little city of Freudenstadt, with about 7,000 inhabitants, a busy industrial place with iron and chemical works of some importance.

Small as it is, Freudenstadt is a full fledged city with a Mayor, Aldermen, half a dozen policemen, and a fire engine. The public business is conducted on an economical basis, and the total expenses do not exceed \$25,000 in a year.

Freudenstadt has the distinction of being the only city in Germany, and perhaps in the world, which does not tax the citizens a dollar for municipal expenses. The yearly net covers all the outgo.

This property consists of about 6,000 acres of fine forest, which, revenue from the public property being managed under the best forestry methods, is a permanent source of income. One or more trees are planted for every one that is cut down. No tree is cut till it can yield the maximum profit.

After deducting all the expenses of the industry the annual profit to the acre is about \$5. This is exceptional even for Germany, where the annual profit ranges from \$3 to \$4.50.

SPINSTERS AND BACHELORS.

The census for England and Wales according to a digest made by Mr. William Sanders and Mr. Thomas Ackland, shows there is a geographical distribution of spinsters as well as an age distribution. In the London counties they are generally in excess of the bachelors, and so, too, in those countries where women take part in the staple industry. In Surrey the unmarried women are nearly 12,000 in excess of the bachelors, while in South Wales she bachelors are 18,429 in excess of the spinsters. In Kent, Wiltshire, Rutland, Lincolnshire, Hunts, and other agricultural counties spinsters are in the minority. Hastings has an excess of 6,000 spinsters, and Brighton of 6,300.

Alfred Crosby's Wife.

"I'm sure it'll be perfectly splendid, Alfred, and 'ow genteel to 'ave our private telephone, to be sure!"

The speaker was a lady of some forty summers, which summers, since her teens, she had made use of by adding half a stone for each. As Amelia Robinson she had sworn to love, honor and obey her present husband, Alfred Crosby. She fulfilled each of these duties, certainly, in her own sweet way. She loved him as far as she was capable, I admit. She honored him to a certain extent—more so, perhaps, when banks honored large cheques signed by him. And she obeyed him when it suited her.

Mr. Crosby was a little, meek, inoffensive man, owning sundry drapery establishments. He was dominated by his wife and his brother-in-law, William Robinson, who lived with them. When Amelia Robinson had finally captured Alfred Crosby it had been agreed that, as each of them had an only brother and no parents, the brothers should board with them. However, William and Amelia had driven Spencer Crosby out of the house before very few years had elapsed by their domineering manner. They were constantly having "dusts-up," as Spencer put it, and once or twice he had threatened to use his fists upon the said William. It would have gone hard with William if he had. His departure had occurred some few months before this story commences, and since then very little had been heard of him. He had never written to his erstwhile home at Finchley, but Mr. Crosby sometimes met him in town or called on him at his rooms in Highgate. With these explanations, let us leave our deviation and go back to the course

Mrs. Crosby, backed by William, had long worried her spouse to have a telephone fixed up, and he had eventually acceded to her request, which brings us to her remark at the commencement of this story.

"Yes, Alfred," she went on. "I always did say we ought to be a cut above that Mrs. Arris, an' this'll do it. Won't it, Bill?"

"It will," Melia," replied William. Just then the maid entered with a letter which she gave to Mrs. Crosby, who opened it and began to read the contents. "Presently she looked up and said, 'Ho! she will, will she? Dear me, 'ow 'igh we're gettin'! Mrs. Arris will be at 'ome on Friday, the 17th inst., at five o'clock. Ho! indeed! Well, she ain't got a telephone, 'ave she Bill?"

"She 'ave not 'Melia," replied William.

"Oh, wot upstartness! Look 'ere, Bill. She's gone an' put a 2d stamp on her letter. H'm. Penny ones ain't good enough for 'er ladyship, aren't they?" snorted Mrs. Crosby.

As a matter of fact, the 2d stamp was the only one Mrs. Harris had, and to save a journey to the post-office she had used it in the place of a penny one.

"Bill, you take that there letter an' write an' say as 'ow I'll be there. Now, make it polite an' lady-like, like this." Saying which Mrs. Crosby laboriously inscribed the following on a piece of paper:—

Ocean View, Finchley, N.

Mrs. Harris.
Dear Madam—This to say that Mrs. Alfred Crosby will be happy to be at home with Mrs. Harris on Friday, the 17th, and hopes to find Mrs. Harris well, as it leaves

Yours truly,

AMELIA CROSBY

"Yes, my dear—I mean, you told me to ring you up, love."

"Ho! Well, now you've done it."

"Yes, my dear—that is, you know I'm going to see Spencer to-night."

"Anything more?"

"No, my dear."

"Now, mind you're home early."

"Yes, my dear."

"Don't keep on saying 'Yes, my dear,'" shrieked Mrs. Crosby, as she slammed the receiver down and rang off, and then suddenly she began to ring the bell again.

"Number, please," came back the reply from the operator.

"Dunno," answered Mrs. Crosby, "but you might ring up the gentleman who has just talked to me an' say good-bye to him for me. You do 'ave to say good-bye, don't you, 'cos I forgot."

A suppressed giggle was her only reply, and, muttering "Saucy cat!" Mrs. Crosby once more rang off.

"Now, then, Bill, 'urry up, or we shall be late for Mrs. Arris," she called up the stairs.

"Yes, 'Melia," replied William.

But Mrs. Harris was doomed to be without the society of Mrs. Crosby and her brother, for just as they were going out of the door the telephone bell rang again.

Mrs. Crosby made a wild dash and grabbed the receiver.

"Alloot!" she screamed.

"Halloo!" came the answer in a feminine voice. "Is that No. 284, Finchley?"

"It is," replied Mrs. Crosby.

"Is Mr. Crosby in?"

Then Mrs. Crosby thought. "Ho! 'Ere's a girl wantin' my Halfred,"

and she beckoned William and in an undertone said, "Pass yourself off as Halfred."

"Are you there?" came in an impatient voice from the other end.

"Yes," answered William.

"Is that Mr. Crosby?"

"Yes," replied his brother-in-law: "who are you?"

"Don't you recognize the voice? I'm Gertie."

"Ho!" muttered Mrs. Crosby, who held the spare receiver: "you're Gertie, are you? Go on, Bill."

"What do you say? Are you there, Alfie?"

"Ho! Halfred, indeed!" said Mrs. Crosby.

"Yes, Gertie, I'm here," answered William.

"How strange your voice sounds! I suppose it's because of the telephone. Well, I only wanted to remind you that I shall be in the A.B.C. in Cannon Street to-night at 6.30. You'll be there, won't you, dear?"

"Say yes, idiot," muttered Mrs. Crosby to the hesitating William.

"Yes, dear," answered William.

"Good-bye now, Alfie, dear. I'm in a hurry—will see you to-night."

"Good-bye, dear; I'll be there," answered William, prompted by Mrs. Crosby. And then came the tinkle of the ring-off.

Mrs. Crosby glared at the instrument and then at William. Then she said, "The wretch"; by which she probably meant her husband.

"Bill, I'm goin' to that A.B.C. to-night. Ho! that's how he calls on is precious brother, is it? I'll talk to 'im. Halfred, dear, indeed! My word, impudent 'ussy. An' a married man, too, the wretch." Which was rather hard on Mr. Crosby, for, as a matter of fact, his wife had more to do with the marriage than he had. "Ho! the faithless monster." And here Mrs. Crosby began to weep.

"Don't cry, 'Melia," said William.

"Ho! Not to cry, aren't I? What am I to do—laugh? Now, look 'ere, Bill, you look up a train to town, and we'll go to that A.B.C."

Accordingly William looked up a train and found there was one at 5.35 p.m., which would get them in to time.

Then Mrs. Crosby fumed and snorted until it was time for the train. She reviled William. She reviled her husband and the railway, and a poor

you were having a telephone fitted up at your home. Well, I got the number by inquiring, and rang you up. Someone said you were at home, and whoever it was spoke to me, and I thought it was you."

"You—bah! I don't know what to call you," said Spencer Crosby to his sister-in-law. "This is some of you and your precious brother's work, is it? Where's that skunk?"

He looked round viciously, but William had departed. William was wise, but William suffered that night when Amelia got home. "You see, Gertie, I didn't tell you I'd gone into rooms at Highgate, as there was a bit of a dust-up at home, and when I mentioned my brother, whose name is Alfred as well, was having a telephone fixed up, I never imagined you'd want to use it. I only happened to mention it because I'd just seen my brother and he had told me, so it was fresh in my mind."

"But what do you mean by callin' yourself by my 'usband's name?" demanded Mrs. Crosby.

"Well, isn't my name Alfred, too—Spencer Alfred Crosby? Gertie likes Alfred better, so we use it."

"Ho!" gasped Mrs. Crosby. "Ho this world! Where's Bill?"

"Come along outside; everyone's staring at us. Hurry up!" growled her affectionate brother-in-law.

Outside, Spencer or Alfred, which you like, put her in a cab and told the driver to take her to Moorgate Station, "although," as he cheerfully remarked to Mrs. Crosby, "Colney Hatch is more in your line. And mind, if I ever get hold of your precious brother, I'll give him one of the soundest thrashings he's ever had. Go on, cabby."

"It is 'ard," Mrs. Crosby was heard to exclaim as the cab went off. Spencer hailed another cab, and when inside he said:—

"Fear, I've had a wire from my brother, saying he'll be at my rooms at 8.30 to-night, so I'll introduce him to his future sister."

No. 284, Finchley, was removed from the telephone-book after one day's service. But what a day's service. William went abroad, and the present head of affairs at Ocean View is Mr. Alfred Crosby, for since the night of Mrs. Harris's "At-home" Mrs. Crosby has never been the same woman.—London Tit-Bits.

PARISIAN DOG BARBER.

Institution Resulting from Pampering of Canines.

It is astonishing with what zeal every means of earning an honest penny is plied in Paris. No city in the world has so many queer little trades, by which those practicing them scrape together enough sous to make a living. The king of this class is, of course, the ragpicker. He starts out before the dawn, armed with a lantern and a long hooked piece of iron, and explores the rubbish boxes placed outside every door in the capital, before the municipal carts come to carry off their contents. Then there is the man who goes around with the spiked stick picking up the cigar and cigarette stumps which lie round the Paris cafes. There are men, too, who search the streets for fallen money, and who generally find enough to keep them from starvation.

One of the most characteristic of these strange tradesmen is the dog barber. The favorite dog of the Parisian is the French poodle, or "mouton" as he is popularly called. It is chiefly for his benefit that the dog barber exists. In the hot days one continually hears the long drawn out cry, "To-o-odeur de chiens," and meets the familiar figure of the dog barber, with his box of instruments slung over his shoulder. Many of them have their regular customers, whose houses they visit at stated intervals to make the toilet of these privileged poodles—for the Paris mouton is the "spoiled child" among dogs.

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SNEEZING AND SNORING WHY WE DON'T SNEEZE WHEN WE SLEEP.

"Hinder a Sneeze and You Hinder a Life," Is What the Chinese Say.

We do not sneeze in our sleep because we snore. And the converse also holds good, strange though it may appear—we do not snore when awake, because we sneeze. Both snoring and sneezing are merely different manifestations of abnormal forms of breathing. So, too, for that matter, are sighing, hiccoughing, yawning, and even laughing and stammering.

In sneezing, a vigorous contraction of the abdominal muscles, induced probably by some deep-seated but harmless species of nervous irritation, violently ejects a stream of air through the mouth and nose. It is bottled up, as it were, and explodes, and is expelled all together, like a charge of electricity from a Leyden jar.

But during sleep there is none of this reflex "bottling up." The accumulating air is then expelled "in penny numbers," and with more or less rhythmic regularity; and the sneeze is converted consequently into the snore.

But it may be objected that practically everybody sneezes, while, luckily, everybody does not snore. This is true. But the explanation given above holds good, nevertheless; for non-snorers are fitted by nature with a gullet and pharynx so constructed that what would be a full-fledged snore in others, is, in their cases, attenuated and diluted down to a gentle respiratory sigh—the very ghost of a snore, so to speak.

And here it may be observed that sneezing has no regard for times or seasons. Not infrequently, indeed, it seems to take

A MALICIOUS PLEASURE

in choosing the most inopportune moment for exhibiting its power. In such a case the impending catastrophe, it is said, may be averted, by pressing firmly upon some branch of the fifth nerve, say, in the upper lip close under the nose. This, however, is considered unlucky. "Hinder a sneeze and you hinder a life," says the Chinese proverb; and nearly every race has some similar saying.

The idea, however, would appear to be, not that you are not doing good to yourself temporarily by avoiding for the time being the threatened sneeze, but that you are intensifying a misfortune which is bound to happen sooner or later. For everywhere at all times, and among all peoples, the act of sneezing has been accounted an ill-omened one. The Rabbis, who have a story for everything, say that before Jacob's time men never sneezed but once, and then immediately died. The patriarch, they affirm, was the first man in the whole world to die a natural death. Before him all men died by sneezing.

Of course, there is no foundation whatever for this story in the canonical scriptures. On the contrary, indeed, the only Biblical reference to sneezing treats it, not as the signal of approaching dissolution, but as a sign of returning life. The son of the Shunamite, it will be remembered, sneezed seven times at the prayer of Elisha.

AND THEN "AWOKE."

Sneezing is connected with the very beginning of human life. Almost the first thing a healthy babe does, when it opens its eyes for the first time, is to sneeze. Doctors and nurses look for it anxiously. It is reckoned as the surest sign of complete vitality. This being so it is the more difficult so account for its well-nigh universal association with death and ill-luck. It is, doubtless, this widespread belief which induced the custom of attempting to avert the omen by some

lowing on a piece of paper—
Ocean View, Finchley, N.
Mrs. Harris.

Dear Madam—This is to say that Mrs. Alfred Crosby will be happy to be at home with Mrs. Harris on Friday, the 17th, and hopes to find Mrs. Harris well, as it leaves

Yours truly,

AMELIA CROSBY.

"There, Bill, you take that" and copy it out nicely. Wait a minute, though. I wonder whether I ought to put "Mrs. Crosby and suite" (which word Mrs. C. pronounced as suit), "cos you'll come with me, won't you, Bill?"

"Well, if you put that they'll think only my clothes is coming. Watcher want to talk about my suit for?"

"You don't understand, Bill, you don't. It's the correct thing to put 'and suite'; but still, I don't suppose Mrs. Harris would know what it meant, so leave it out. Then, when you've written it, I'll sign it, and you put a sixpenny stamp on it. I'll show 'em 'oo's 'oldest."

With that William retired to his secretarial work, whilst Mrs. Crosby turned to her husband, who had been meekly waiting all the time the conversation between his wife and her brother-in-law had been going on.

"Now, Halfred, when will that telephone be ready?"

"Next Friday, my dear; the 17th."

"Ho! The same day as Mrs. Harris's at 'ome?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Well, then, Halfred Crosby, about four o'clock you ring me up, so as when I'm at Mrs. Harris's I can say in a lofty sort of voice as 'ow my husband rang me up on our private telephone just before I came out."

"Yes, my dear."

"Oh, don't keep on sayin' 'Yes, my dear'; ring for the maid an' say, 'I want a glass of stout.'"

"Yes, my dear—er—I mean—that is—certainly."

Mr. Crosby entertained very dubious views concerning the telephone. It somehow seemed a menace to him, and such it was, as will be shown hereafter.

On the morning of Friday, the 17th, as Mr. Crosby was leaving his house for town, he casually remarked to his wife that he would not be home very early that night.

"Ho! you won't won't you? An' may I ask why not?"

"Certainly, my dear. I am going to call on Spencer at Highgate."

"Good-for-nothing young scamp. Yes, go an' eat the fishbones with 'im, an' forget yer lawful wife."

Mrs. Crosby probably meant fish-pots, but still we must pass that over.

"My dear Amelia, Spencer is getting on very nicely, and, besides, to-day is his birthday, his twenty-ninth, so I'm going to pay him a surprise visit."

"Ho! very well. Now, don't you forget to ring me hup whatever you do. Now, mind, four o'clock. Number 284, Finchley."

"Yes, my dear."

"Oh, don't keep on sayin' 'Yes, my dear'; you'll miss yer train; go on."

And Mr. Crosby did as he was told, as was his custom.

During the day the telephone bell rang, and Mrs. Crosby almost dislocated her spinal cord in her haste to answer it. She was informed then that the instrument was in working order. Then Mrs. Crosby shone, and it was the telephone girl's funeral. For Mrs. Crosby rang up every person she knew who was connected on the telephone.

About four o'clock the tinkle of the bell brought her at stretch gallop to the telephone, and grabbing the receiver she bawled:—

"Alloa, who are you? Do you want me—No. 284, Finchley?"

"Yes, my dear," came the answer, in her husband's voice.

"Ho! It's you, is it? Don't keep on sayin' 'Yes, my dear.' Do you want me for anything?"

Bill, you look up a train to town, and we'll go to that A.B.C."

Accordingly William looked up a train and found there was one at 5.35 p.m., which would get them in to time.

Then Mrs. Crosby fumed and snorted until it was time for the train. She reviled William. She reviled her husband and the railway, and a poor, inoffensive porter, who asked her which train she wanted, got a "What's that to do with you?" for his courtesy.

Thus it came about that at a quarter past six the indignant Mrs. Crosby, with the sorrowful William in her wake, swept into the A.B.C.

She gave sundry vicious glances around, whilst William gave an order for tea. Presently she fixed her eyes on a pretty girl who was seated alone at a table, by her quick glances up every time the door opened, betrayed that she was waiting for someone.

And so forthwith Mrs. Crosby stared malevolently at the lady in question, until the object of her gaze began to grow red, and turned her back as much as she was able to Mrs. Crosby.

"That's 'er, Bill," she said to William, "an' I'm goin' to talk to 'er."

"Don't you be silly, Melia; you'll only make a scene," replied her brother.

"Ho! indeed! An' who are you, may I ask? Who's doin' this, you or me? 'Er am I to sit an' see the wicked woman who's takin' my lawful husband from me, and not say anything. I tell you I'm goin'."

And so she went straight across to where the girl was sitting.

"Excuse me, miss, but might you be waitin' for Mr. Halfred Crosby?"

"Er—yes," came the hesitating reply, "but are you a friend of his?"

"Am I a friend? Ho, no, I ain't a friend. I'm merely his lawful wife, that's all."

"His lawful wife!" repeated the girl, mechanically. "I don't understand. You Alfred's wife?" And then, as though she had discovered an error, "You mean Alfred's mother, don't you?"

Had Mrs. Crosby been proposed to by the King of England she would hardly have looked more dumfounded.

"Ho! you 'ussy," at last she ground out, "impudent 'ussy that you are, to be sure. 'H'm is mother, am I?" and Mrs. Crosby glared so vindictively at the girl that the latter moved farther away along the wall.

"Now, then, you baggage, what I want to know is, what do you mean by tryin' to take my husband away from me?"

"I'm sure I didn't know Alfred was married," Gertie replied, now on the verge of tears.

"Ho, no, of course not. Well, I'll show 'im when he comes in, the brute!"

Just at that moment the doors swung open and Gertie cried, "There he is."

Grasping her umbrella firmly, Mrs. Crosby turned herself round laboriously and found herself face to face with her brother-in-law.

"You here!" was his polite greeting. "What do you want? No good, I'll be bound."

"Oh, Alf," sobbed Gertie, "this woman says she's your wife."

"What!" he almost yelled; "that my wife?" And then he burst into peals of laughter. "That! Why, that's my brother's wife. He always was a bit loose in the head, you know," added Mr. Crosby, junior, in explanation.

All this time Mrs. Crosby was sitting gazing open-mouthed at the two—too utterly dumfounded to speak. Suddenly she turned on her brother-in-law. "Wot'er mean by callin' yourself 'Halfred, and makin' me think she was after my husband?"

"Oh, that's the trouble, is it?"

"Yes, Alfred, I'll tell you," cried Gertie. "You know you told me

one continually hears the long drawn out cry, "To-o-odeur de chiens," and meets the familiar figure of the dog harber, with his box of instruments slung over his shoulder. Many of them have their regular customers, whose houses they visit at stated intervals to make the toilet of these privileged poodles—for the Paris mouton is the "spoiled child" among dogs.

The result has been the development of the dog barber as an artist. He clips and shaves his customers' dogs in most elaborate fashion. Some are left with shaggy manes, with a tuft at the end of their tail, to imitate a lion. Others again, are clipped in stripes, making them look like black zebras, and others have their faces clipped, and nothing but a pair of fierce moustaches left with fluffy bracelets of hair around each foot. At any time of the day, as long as daylight lasts, the dog barber will be found at work on the Seine embankment. Seated on a campstool, and generally surrounded by an admiring crowd he clips and shaves according to the directions given him by the owner. The banks of the Seine have been selected for his operation, because the river is handy to bathe the animal after he has been clipped and combed.

GOOD FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Russian's Unique Way of Making Money.

A story which illustrates the methods of Russian officials is told by a traveler recently returned to England from the far east. In an important town in Siberia there is a solitary member of the Anglo-Saxon race who has established a successful business despite the restrictions imposed upon him. Periodically, however, he is reminded that he is there only sufferance by the receipt of a letter from the all-powerful Governor which reads something like this:

"It is proposed to raise a monument to the beloved memory of the late Emperor, and knowing how deeply interested you are in all that affects the people amongst whom you live, I have ventured to put down your name for a thousand roubles. Please remit the amount as early as possible." At one time the monument is to the Emperor, another time to a national poet, or a historian or a general. Needless to say, the proposals never get beyond the committee stage—the Governor constituting the committee. The demands are a polite form of blackmail of which the merchant is well aware, but they must be met, otherwise he would not be allowed to remain in the place.

The same traveller says the Chinese in Manchuria have an intense hatred of the Russians, and boycott them as far as they possibly can. English traders take the precaution before they enter a village of sending on in advance one of their Chinese attendants to inform the people of their nationality. The Chinese have no affection for any race of "foreign devils," but they regard the English as less harmful than the Russians or even the Germans.

CHANCE FOR BRAINY FOLKS.

The Dowager Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia has provided a sum of \$55,000 for an object which will commend itself to humanitarians. It is to be given as rewards to inventors who devise improvements on the present methods of dealing with sick and wounded in the field. The competitions, in which ingenious persons are asked to take part, are three in number. They comprise the best means of finding and removing the wounded from the field of action; the most convenient type of stretcher for conveying the injured to dressing stations; and the most effective means of saving life at sea. According to a statement furnished by Viscount Knutsford, the chairman of the Central British Red Cross Committee, the competitions are entirely open.

it opens its eyes for the first time, is to sneeze. Doctors and nurses look for it anxiously. It is reckoned as the surest sign of complete vitality. This being so it is the more difficult so account for its well-nigh universal association with death and ill-luck. It is, doubtless, this widespread belief which induced the custom of attempting to avert the omen by some brief form of prayer.

The Irishman, true to his reputation for making a bull out of everything, says, "May you live a thousand years and never die." The German peasant ejaculated "Gesundheit," the Frenchman "Bonne Sante."

Most of the Scandinavian races cry out the equivalent of "God bless you," while the unlettered Kaffir with his lonely kraal covers his eyes with his hand, shouting at the same time, and at the very top of his voice, "Bakwiti," meaning "Spirits of my ancestors."

Arguing from this and other instances, Herbert Spencer was inclined to believe that sneezing, like the more violent paroxysms due to epilepsy or hysteria was originally accounted among primitive races a sign of demonical possession; and that, therefore, the exclamations called forth by it must be regarded as a species of exorcism.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that among the Tonga islanders to sneeze when setting out on a journey is accounted of most evil augury, while a sneeze during the return journey is either thought nothing of or is regarded as

A FAVORABLE OMEN.

Among certain primitive Hindu peoples a sneeze in the morning will be sufficient to debar them from going on any journey that day or commencing any undertaking.

In Lancashire, as elsewhere in the north of England, a good deal seems to depend upon the day of the week in the matter of sneezing:

Sneeze on a Monday, you sneeze for danger;
Sneeze on a Tuesday, you kiss a stranger;
Sneeze on a Wednesday, you sneeze for a letter;
Sneeze on a Thursday for something better;
Sneeze on a Friday, you'll sneeze for sorrow;
Sneeze on a Saturday, bad luck tomorrow;
Sneeze on a Sunday, your safety seek.

The devil will have you the rest of the week.

Pope Gregory the Great it was who drew up a form of prayer to be used by persons sneezing, so as to avert from them its supposed evil effect. This came afterwards to be known as the "Sneezing Litany," and constituted a favorite invocation of the Spanish adventures, who, in the fifteenth century, set forth to effect the conquest of America.

Imagine their astonishment when they found a similar invocation already in use among the people of the New World. Hernando de Sota was particularly struck with the strangeness of the circumstance, and left a full account of how it first came under his notice.

He was one day having an interview with the Mexican Cacique Guachoya, when the latter chanced to sneeze. Thereupon his followers sprang to their feet, and, waving their arms wildly in the air, exclaimed excitedly: "May the sun guard you." "May his light never fail you," and so on through quite

AN EXTENDED FORMULA.

When the Emperor Montezuma sneezed everybody within hearing had to cease whatever business they might have been engaged upon at the moment and stand motionless and with bowed head while similar prayers were said. Not to conform to the usage was to court instant death.

It is impossible that this potentate could have been acquainted with the "Arabian Nights," but had he

been he would have found therein a story which would, perchance, have caused him to reflect upon the disadvantages that might conceivably follow a too rigid observance of ceremonial etiquette of this kind. The anecdote, it will be remembered, occurs in the history of the hunchbacked schoolmaster, who taught his scholars to clap their hands whenever he sneezed, and exclaim "Long live our noble master."

One day he and his pupils chanced to be walking in the desert and grew thirsty. A well was reached, but it was deep, and the bucket was at the bottom. Nothing daunted, the worthy master volunteered to descend by means of a rope and fetch it up. He accomplished his mission so far as reaching the bucket was concerned, and the boys thereupon started to haul him to the surface. But when his head was almost level with the top of the well wall, he chanced to sneeze. Up unconsciously went the hands of his pupils with the exclamation "Long live our noble master," and down, of course, to the bottom of the sixty-foot shaft dropped the unfortunate pedagogue.—Pearson's Weekly.

LIBRARY OF THE VATICAN

RICH MANUSCRIPTS WITHIN ITS WALLS.

Gospel Written by St. Chrysostom—Acts of Apostles in Gold.

The Vatican library is made like a great Roman T—that is, a great long room, borne up by square pillars, spreads itself at the further end of it into two wings of buildings, which also are full of great presses wherein books are kept, says a writer in the London Globe. At the entrance of this library you are let into a fair chamber full of desks for a dozen writers who have good stipends for the copying out of books in all languages. Round about this room hang the pictures of all the cardinals that have been bibliothecaries here since Sixtus Quintus his times. Then, entering into the library itself, I saw a vast wide room supported by square pillars, about which were as many cupboards where the manuscripts were conserved from dust and vermin. On the wall on the right hand are painted in fresco the general councils of the Church, with the Bible in the midst lying open upon a throne, and with the order and the place of precedence in them, as also some notable accidents in ecclesiastical history, and the pictures of the fathers of the Church. On the left hand are painted all the famous libraries anciently mentioned by authors and upon the sides of the square pillars are painted the inventors and promoters of learning and letters. This long room spreads itself at least into two wings on each hand, both of which are

FULL OF CURIOUS BOOKS,

both manuscript and printed books, divers of which manuscripts, Monsignor Holstenius showed me with particular care and affection, having known me before; and they were these as far as I can remember, to wit:—

A vast Hebrew Bible, too heavy almost for any man to carry; an old book of sermons in Latin, in whose margin St. Thomas of Aquino had made some marginal notes in his own handwriting; a curious China book all in hieroglyphics, painted and folded up in many folds; one Porchas, in his navigations, hath printed and deciphered it, as Monsignor Holstenius told me; Polidore Virgil's "History of England," written with his own hand; a little book written on bark and leaves of trees, hence the word "folium," for a leaf is a book; the Acts of the Apostles in Greek and curiously written letters of gold; and the Gospels written by its Chrysostom's hand; an old Virgil, with the pictures of the history in

SOME SURPRISING FACTS

WHERE BRITAIN'S CLEVER MEN COME FROM.

Scotland Takes First, Ireland Second, and England Last Place.

There are few subjects more interesting or more keenly disputed than the question of where our great men spring from; and unfortunately it is a question which can only be satisfactorily settled with a considerable amount of labor by taking a certain number of our most famous men and seeing precisely how they have been contributed by different parts of the country. The results of such an inquiry are certainly surprising and calculated to upset many cherished convictions.

For the purpose of this article the writer has taken 1,000 of the most prominent and representative names contained in our dictionaries of biography, and has classified them according to place of origin, with this result.

Limiting one's investigation to famous men now living, we find that of our representative thousand England (which for our purpose includes Wales) contributes exactly 700—seven out of every ten; Scotland ranks second with 142, and Ireland is content with a round 100; while the remaining fifty-eight come from other countries. This result is pretty much as one might have expected, having regard to relative population; but when we consider the proportion to its numbers contributed by each country, we reach some

INSTRUCTIVE RESULTS.

Thus we see that the tables are turned to this extent. Scotland gives us one notable man out of every 31,500 of her population; Ireland falls a long way behind her sister country by producing one in 44,600 (taking in this, as in all other cases, the nearer hundred); and England actually takes the last place with one man of mark to every 46,500 of her children; so that at the very outset we are brought face to face with the astonishing fact that Scotland's capacity for producing great men is roughly 50 per cent. greater than that of England. This is indeed a feather in Scotland's cap.

There are thousands of estimable people with whom it is an article of belief that the provinces give birth to more celebrated men than the Metropolis. This, alas! is a conviction to which facts lend no support.

Of the 1,000 men of mark chosen for the purpose of this article no fewer than 196 were actually born, if not within sound of Bow bells, at least in London. This is a surprisingly large proportion of the 700 claimed for England and Wales, and shows that of every seven men of note born south of the Tweed approximately two first saw the light within the 117 square miles known as the County of London. This leaves but 504 celebrities for the whole of the rest of England and Wales. In other words, while it takes 23,100 Londoners to yield one man who stands head and shoulders above his fellows, the provinces only produce his match from 55,500 of

THEIR POPULATION.

Art finds a remarkably fertile soil in London; for of the few members of our Royal Academy it has furnished more than a score, to say nothing of such giants of the brush and pencil as Mr. Holman Hunt, Sir John Tenniel, Mr. E. T. Reed, Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. Leslie Ward, and many others almost equally famous; while it is also notably productive of poets, scientists, men of letters, doctors, lawyers and musicians. To select but a few typical names, London can claim as her children the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Beer-

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

From his youth until now the Emperor of Austria has been a great sportsman. He has just killed his two thousandth chamois, in Styria. The German Emperor has more servants in his employ than any other monarch. Altogether they number more than 8,000, about two-thirds of them are women.

Lady Maud Warrender, who is a grand-daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury, of Ragged School fame, is by many considered to be the finest amateur singer to-day possessing a title. Irish songs are said to be her favorites.

Miss Julia Neilson, the celebrated actress, performed the ceremony of launching the Baltic, the largest ship in the world, at Belfast, the other day. She had simply to open a hydraulic valve, the act releasing the great ship from the stocks. So perfect now are the arrangements for floating marine monsters that the launch of the Baltic occupied less than a minute.

Mr. Swinburne, who is recovering from a serious illness, is undoubtedly one of the greatest poets of the age. Born nearly sixty-seven years ago, his looks would suggest a decidedly younger man. This, perhaps, is accounted for by his devotion to sea-bathing and long walks in the country. He is a son of the late Admiral Swinburne, but has never moved much in society, always preferring the quietness of the seaside to the more frivolous life of the fashionable throng.

It is told of the late Mr. Stowell Scott, who in the world of fiction was Mr. Henry Seton Merriman, that his father repressed his literary ambitions, and the young man had to publish his earlier efforts under the pseudonym which subsequently became so well known. One day the old man picked up one of these books and said, "If you could write as well as this Seton Merriman, now it might be worth while going on with it." The father never knew his son's secret.

Lord Iveagh, who has been entertaining the King at Elveden Hall, near Thetford, England, is a slight, delicate-looking man, who, nevertheless, is a very hard worker. He knows every detail of Guinness's huge brewery business, of which he is the head, and was early trained to business habits. He has always been noted for his absence of "side," and his half-dozen or so of millions do not seem to weigh upon him like the wealth of some plutocrats. In his Dublin office they used to say that while the clerks rang the bell when the fire wanted making up, the head of the firm used to put on the coals himself.

Queen Elena's prowess with gun and rod is well known, but it is not so generally known that she is, like some of our Royalties, an excellent artist, and owes to the merit of her drawings her election as a member of the Accademia di San Luca. Unlike Queen Margherita, her daughter-in-law is not very musical, although she may be regarded as an accomplished musician when compared with her husband, who resembles his grandfather in lack of appreciation of any but the simplest of strains. In Italy the King and Queen always breakfast together at seven o'clock in the morning, without servants, the Queen pouring out the coffee.

The first Labor member in the Isle of Man House of Keys has just been elected. Tom Cormode, the village blacksmith of Santon, and now member for Peel, is one of the most famous men in the island. He has read widely to make up for the defects of his early education, and now at forty he is a well-informed man, with a particularly shrewd grasp of Manx national affairs. A local preacher with the Primitive Methodists, he is welcomed in all the free churches of the island, and in the season the visitors flock to hear him. His striking originality, his simple and graphic language, and his vig-

BRITAIN WORKS QUIETLY

HER PRESTIGE IN FAR EAST IS GAINING GROUND.

Chinese Reformers Conduct Their Propaganda From Shanghai.

The greatest diplomacy is that which finds a way along the lines of least resistance, and gains its point with a minimum of force expended. For some time, six or eight years at any rate, the Chinese Empress Dowager and her courtiers have been growing more and more inattentive to Britain, and to the sound principles which she advocates. Britain has spoken quietly, and China has not heeded; other powers have exultingly attributed the quietness to weakness, overstrain of other matters, and so on. China therefore has been persuaded to fly systematically in the face of prudent ideas, and to play into the hands of her enemies, till her own people are growing exasperated. The Reformers, however, had to take flight for a time from the vengeance of the misguided rulers, and it is significant that the fugitive patriots went to America, Japan and British colonies.

REFORM MOVEMENT.

And wherever they have gone they have initiated a movement for the regeneration of China. This movement arises from the lawful and inevitable resentment of the whole Chinese race against the ruining of their country by the Empress Dowager and her advisers. But the demented incompetents in Peking tried to crush the growth of the movement and have made matters very much worse; hired assassins were sent to Hong Kong by the Peking Court, and murdered some of the Reformers in the British Colony, afterwards receiving rewards by Imperial decree expressly for the outrage. The British Government did not insist on territorial or other concessions as reparation, nor make any fuss in any way.

TOOK IT QUIETLY.

Quietly and unconcernedly it notified China that, among civilized countries, political refugees must not be hunted down; and that to send emissaries to commit crimes in another country's jurisdiction is barbarous. China took no notice, but in fact tried to repeat the offences. And still Britain was so quiet that nearly everybody said, "British policy in China is nil; it is asleep or dead." But it was not; Britain was just thinking, and watching, while Time was bringing the answer quickly enough.

The British settlement in Shanghai practically is Shanghai.

COSMOPOLITAN LINES.

In practice it is run as most British places are; the door is open wide for all nations to come in and make themselves at home, own land, trade, vote, and even have seats in the Municipal Council. Now, so long as China was fair and square with Britain, this concession was never allowed to be used by Chinese to the detriment of the native authorities.

The settlement is policed by the foreign municipal force, but, whenever the Chinese authorities desired the arrest of any Chinaman, the foreign council effected the arrest and handed him over, only taking the precaution to hold a preliminary inquiry in the mixed court, to make sure there was a prima facie case in Chinese law.

SORT OF EXTRADITION.

Thus it amounted to a sort of extradition. Under the treaties, Great Britain has no option; she is bound to hand over to China any Chinese subject who breaks Chinese law, for the settlement is still China's own territory. Thus, the anti-dynastic propaganda could not be carried out in Shanghai.

and told up in many toils, one Por-
chas, in his navigations, hath printed
and deciphered it, as Monsignor Hol-
stenius told me; Polidore Virgil's
"History of England," written with
his own hand; a little book written
on bark and leaves of trees, hence
the word "folium," for a leaf is a
book; the "Acts of the Apostles" in
Greek and curiously written letters of
gold; and the Gospels written by its
Chrysostom's hand; an old Virgil,
with the pictures of the history in
old paintings; an old Terence, twelve
hundred years old, and the ancient-
ist that ever Politan saw, as he
testifieth under his own handwriting
in the inside of the cover of the book.
I saw also here some letters of princes
and great persons, as of St.
Charles Borromeus, his own hand-
writing, to Cardinal Sirleto; of
Queen Mary of England; of Philip of
Spain, her husband, styling himself
King of Spain, England and France,
though others called him only the
Queen's husband." (This is quaintly
proud and delightful enough seventy
years after the Armada.)

THE POPE'S GARDENS.

"Having thus seen the library, I de-
scended into the Pope's private gar-
den, full of fountains, orange trees
and pleasant walks. Here are three
unavoidable wetting places to those
that are not acquainted with the
garden; as that of the door of the
entrance; that in the midst of the
great alley; that where the pineapple
stands (i. e., the famous "pigna");
and that at the door as you go out
toward the Belvedere Garden; that
also as you go down to the iron
ship, upon the stairs, is not to be
avoided. (These "wetting places,"
where unawares the visitor was
suddenly soured, were considered in-
tensely funny in the seventeenth cen-
tury. No Roman villa was perfect
without ingenuities of the kind.) For
I saw in this garden the pineapple of
brass gilt which stood anciently upon
the top of the Moles Adriane
(Castle of St. Angelo), which is twice
as high as a man can reach and about
thirty feet in compass; and the two
peacocks of brass (bronze) gilt also,
which stood anciently upon Scipio
Africanus' tomb, and some three or
four yards long.

"From hence I was led to see, hard
by, the Belvedere of the Maschere,
which Michael Angelo called his
study. It is a little built square,
in whose walls are great niches, where
the choice statues of the world are
conserved under "lock and door" (sic)
and free from the injury of ill weath-
er. The chief statues are these:—
The Laocoon (held to be the best
statue in the world); Cleopatra, an
incomparable piece, too; Apollo, Ven-
us, and Antinous; and in the midst
of the court, the old headless, hand-
less and footless statue of marble
of Hercules (as I gathered by the
lion's skin), yet so admired by Michel
Angelo and following statuary
that they are always copying some
rare piece of design out of it.

"Lastly, I saw in the Vatican Pal-
ace the armory full of arms for 30,-
000 foot and horse."

ANIMALS AND FIRE.

Most animals are afraid of fire,
and will fly from it in terror. To
others there is a fascination about
a flame, and they will walk into it
even though tortured by the heat.
A horse in a burning stable goes
mad with fear, but a dog is as cool
in a fire as at any time. He keeps
his nose down to the floor, where
the air is purest, and sets himself
calmly to finding his way out. Cats
in fires howl piteously. They hide
their faces from the light and crouch
in corners. When their rescuer lifts
them they are, as a rule, quite
docile and subdued, never biting or
scratching. Birds seem to be hypno-
tized by fire and keep perfectly still;
even the loquacious parrot in a fire
has nothing to say. Cows, like
dogs, do not show alarm. They are
easy to lead forth, and often find
their way out themselves.

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His striking originality, his simple
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and pulpit orator of real power.

Sir William Huggins, the President
of the Royal Society, is happy in
having for his wife a lady of rare in-
tellectual power, who has been able
to give him the most invaluable as-
sistance in his work as an astronomer.
Lady Huggins, who had no
teacher, no friend to help her in her
studies, started practical astronomy
at the age of ten, and with the aid
of a small telescope began making
systematic observations of sun
spots. Alone she used to sally forth
into the garden at night with a dark
lantern and a stellar atlas to learn
the names of the constellations, and
alone she mastered the first principles
of astronomy, of which she is
now a distinguished exponent.

General O'Connor, although he
commands the French forces in Mor-
occo, is not even a Frenchman by
birth. Some forty odd years ago
O'Connor and three other young
Irish students found themselves
stranded in Paris, and decided to en-
ter the French army. The gallant
general went through the Franco-
Prussian War as a lieutenant in the
Regiment of Guides, and was cap-
tured and imprisoned in Germany.
After the war he saw active service
again in Tunis, Tonquin, and Mor-
occo, and obtained his brigade at the
age of forty-four—a very unusual oc-
currence. He is a Parisian to his
finger-tips, and is one of the best-
known military figures in the society
of the French capital. Naturally, he
speaks French like a native, and his
Irish accent is a thing of the past.

INTENDED TO BE TYPICAL.

Then many of our greatest men
and women come to us from other
countries. India has given us Mr.
Kipling and Lord Roberts. Tasman-
ia contributed Mrs. Humphry Ward;
Switzerland, Lady Butler, of "Roll
Call" fame; Paris, Sir Edward
Poynter, P.R.A.; Canada, Sir Gil-
bert Parker; Holland, Sir Lawrence
Alma-Tadema; and Philadelphia, Mr.
Abbet, R.A.

But, to return to England, while
we find that London is a more pro-
ductive soil for fame than the prov-
inces, we find another disconcerting
discovery—that the southern half of
England (excluding London) yields
more great names than the northern
counties. This, while Hampshire has
one celebrated son out of each 14,-
000 inhabitants and Sussex one to
every 22,000, Lancashire can only
show one in 40,000, Durham one in
60,000, and Yorkshire, difficult as it
may be to believe, one in 70,000.
Suffolk, in spite of her derogatory
qualification as "silly," actually
heads the provincial list by being
able to produce one really big man
to every 13,500 of her people.—Lon-
don Tit-Bits.

CHESS IN SCHOOLS.

A short time ago the Russian Min-
istry of Education issued a circular
giving instructions that the study of
chess should be added to the curricu-
lum of schools. In an article in
one of the German papers Dr. Tar-
asch, of Nuremberg, declares that
chess is of the greatest possible use
in forming character, in inculcating
prudence and judgement, in awaken-
ing thoughtfulness and the imagina-
tion, and in adding to the exercise
of thought the very necessary attri-
butes of clearness and consistency.
He not only advocates the teaching
of chess as a regular branch of ed-
ucation in Germany, but the giving
of prizes or other rewards for pro-
ficiency therein.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Fourteen tons of coal were con-
sumed in cooking the banquet given
at the London Guildhall in honor of
Lord Mayor's Day. Forty turtles
were slaughtered to provide 250
tureens of soup, each tureen holding
a pint and a half, while the serving
of the banquet required 250 waiters
and 8,000 plate changes, the total
cost being about \$35,000.

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of the French capital. Naturally, he
speaks French like a native, and his
Irish accent is a thing of the past.

BAKE CLAY FOR FOOD.

Consumption of earth as food is
said to be common not only in China
but in the Malay archipelago as well.
The testimony of many travelers in
the orient is that the yellow races
are especially addicted to the prac-
tice. In Java and Sumatra the clay
used undergoes a preliminary prepara-
tion for consumption, being mixed
with water, reduced to a paste, and
the sand and other hard substances
removed. The clay is then formed
into small cakes or tablets about as
thick as a lead pencil and baked in
an iron saucepan. When the
tablet emerges from this process it
resembles a piece of dried pork. The
Javanese frequently eat small figures
roughly modeled from clay, which
resemble the animals turned out in
our pastry shops.

BISHOP'S NOVEL DINNER.

The Bishop of London has had a
happy thought. A few days ago he
welcomed as his guests at a dinner
party the several couples whom he
has united in matrimony since he
was preferred to the See of London.
Each lady was garbed in white, and,
with one or two exceptions, the costume
was the one the bride wore on
the day that made her a wife. Very
appropriately the gathering closed
with a short service of thanksgiving.

THE FINEST STATION.

The architect of the new Union
Station in Washington says it will
be the most ornate as well as the
largest in the world. The cost is
estimated at \$15,000,000. Inside
the structure there will be playing
fountains and terraces in the Roman-
esque style. Among the novel fea-
tures will be an invalids' room,
where doctors will be in constant at-
tendance, and in addition there will
be swimming baths, Turkish baths,
and mortuary chambers.

quiry in the mixed court, to make
sure there was a prima facie case in
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SORT OF EXTRADITION.

Thus it amounted to a sort of ex-
tradition. Under the treaties, Great
Britain has no option; she is bound
to hand over to China any Chinese
subject who breaks Chinese law, for
the settlement is still China's own
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propaganda could not be carried out
in Shanghai.

It is a fact that when known
seditious persons have come to
Shanghai, with the idea of taking
refuge from Chinese law, they have
been warned authoritatively that the
foreign authorities would not refuse
to hand them over if asked.

But the Pekin authorities continued
to misrule, and the Chinese continued
to grow disaffected.

PROTESTS UNHEEDED.

So, friendly protests being unheeded,
Britain simply relaxed her volun-
tary restrictions in the matter of Re-
form propaganda. The result was
seen in the Supao case, which has
gained some notoriety. In this in-
stance the Reformers published not
a certain thing on a certain day, but
a long-continued series; they began
gradually, knowing how the British
authorities had discountenanced open
plain speaking. In due time they re-
alized that they were not being taken
to task, as they expected, so they
grew bolder and bolder in their de-
nunciations of the way their country
was being sold to the enemy. In all
civilized countries it is allowable to
denounce the Government when it
goes wrong; these Chinese did that,
but under ordinary circumstances
they would have been liable to de-
capitation for it.

OBSTACLES RAISED.

For some time the Chinese authori-
ties tried to get the Shanghai munici-
pal authorities to do something,
but various difficulties and obstacles
were raised, and nothing was done.
Meanwhile the "seditious" publica-
tions continued. All this time the
Chinese who were threatened with
prosecution for their reform publica-
tions could have easily escaped from
Shanghai, and some of them did go
to Japan. The rest remained, doubt-
less having made private enquiries in
the right direction and received satis-
factory assurances, or it is certain
they all would have fled. For these
are no ignorant Chinese, but highly
educated in the western learning,
wealthy men, who have the advice of
the very best British lawyers in
Shanghai.

NO MERE INCIDENT.

Thus the act of the British Govern-
ment in devising colorable pretexts
for refusing to give them up now, is
no mere incident nor haphazard de-
cision, but a carefully considered pol-
icy. If Pekin will not mend its ways
then the natural displeasure of the
people against their Government
shall be allowed to take its course,
so far as Britain is concerned. Britain
has saved the Manchu dynasty from
destruction repeatedly, but will not
go on doing so if her advice is flouted.

This will mean that the Reformers
will be able to operate from Shang-
hai instead of overseas. Soon the
effect of this will be so marked that
Pekin will have to recognize the Re-
form party as a real power in the
land, and act accordingly.

CHINA'S SALVATION.

If China can be saved it will be by
the Chinese themselves, with aid and
encouragement from foreigners. If
the dynasty can be saved it will be
by making friends with the Reform-
ers. The time is now at hand when
these questions must be answered.
To time, but the Supao case is an
important step towards a climax.
Some powers favor the handing over
of the Supao men to China, but Sir
Ernest Satow replies, "This is a British
concession; other nations please
mind their own business."

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world, I know, for all throat and lung troubles."

Mrs. J. K. Noycross, Waltham, Mass.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Lungs

Daily action of the bowels is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

30 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors in London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40

CANADIAN BUTTER ON THE BRITISH MARKET.

Speaking on the above subject before a recent meeting of Ontario dairymen, Mr. J. A. Riddick, Chief of the Dairy

that is of known quality and that can always be depended on to come up to a certain standard will be more in demand than one which may average as good, but which is frequently of inferior grade as well as of choicest quality. Our butter is also said to deteriorate very quickly after it is landed on the other side, and that being so dealers are not encouraged to trade in it. I want to emphasize the importance of pleasing the British merchant as well as the consumer. The merchant is inclined to handle and push that particular butter out of which he stands the best chance of making a profit.

CAUSE OF DETERIORATION.

Now let us see if we can determine the cause of these defects which compel us to accept from one to two cents a pound less in price than some of our competitors receive. I believe it can be stated in a very few words. It is because the butter is not kept cold enough at the creameries, is exposed to heat unnecessarily in shipping to Montreal, and is not always frozen properly when it arrives there and before being placed in the cold storage chambers of the steamers.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton, travelling inspector, who made numerous tests during the past season of the temperature of butter at the creameries and as delivered to the refrigerator cars, reports that the lowest temperature he found was 33 degrees on two occasions, one lot being from the West Shefford Creamery and the other from the Compton Model Farm Creamery. The highest temperature was 64 degrees, and the average of fifty lots was nearly 49 degrees. Is it any wonder that our butter lacks uniformity? Mr. M. B. Longeway, who is refrigerator car inspector at Montreal, examined 400 cars and contents, as they were opened in railway yards. He reports the temperature of butter as varying from 46 up to 58, and in a few cases as high as 60. On the whole the refrigerator cars prevented the temperature from rising to any extent. In fact in testing some boxes it was found that the butter was colder at the outside than it was at the centre of the package, showing that the temperature was even being lowered. The refrigerator car service is capable of being improved, but it is better now than what the creameries provide for themselves. To prove that it is possible for creameries to maintain a lower temperature, I need only quote the record made at the Sherbrooke Creamery from July 20th to 28, when a thermograph placed in the refrigerator showed a temperature varying from 32 to 36 degrees.

Now I think I have said enough to show why our butter is irregular in quality, and why some of it deteriorates rapidly after reaching the other side. After butter is packed in boxes the length of time it will keep depends almost wholly on the temperature at which it is held. The age of butter is more properly calculated according to the temperature at which it has been stored than from the date on which it was made. Butter which would turn out well after several months storage at 10 degrees or under, might become quite rancid in a few weeks at 40 to 50. Butter may be held at the creamery at these high temperatures for a week or so without showing much deterioration, nevertheless the fermentations, which produce bad flavors, rancidity, etc., have been doing their work and shortening the life of the butter. These fermentations may be checked when the butter is placed in cold storage at Montreal or on the steamer, only to start up again with renewed vigour when the butter is exposed to high temperatures on the other side.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

A Record Breaker.

Baby weighed at birth 12 lbs, in 12 months' time weighed 15 lbs, used Hennequin's Tablets, in 10 days gained one pound, in 3 months gained 83 pounds. Dr. Hennequin's Baby Tablets saved my child. I believe that they will save babies untold agonies, and in cases death. If your baby is peevish and not at all well, try Hennequin's Tablets. My baby weighed 12 lbs. at birth; at 12 months weighed 15 lbs; he was a dreadful little sufferer; could not rest, waking and crying from pain; we did not have a night's sleep in 12 months; had indigestion, also abscesses in throat, and so sick; doctor's medicine would not stay on his stomach. They at last said: "No use in giving anything." Were advised to try Hennequin's Tablets. The first tablet remained in his stomach, and their effect was prompt and he slept well at night; we continued their use and in ten days he gained 1 lb. and got to be good natured and playful; in 6 months gained 83 lbs. MRS. PROVINCE, Kingsford.

Declined.

Major Pond, who was responsible for introducing to the public some of the greater and lesser lights of the lecture Platform, had many an experience full of eccentric humor. Sometimes his charges met him with the greatest good humor. Often those whom he approached felt compelled to beat back his persuasions almost at the point of the bayonet; for nobody was so persuasive as Major Pond. Mr. Kipling replied to a tempting proposition:

"I might do it as soon as I had two mortgages on my house, a lien on the horses, and a bill of sale on the furniture, and writers' cramp in both hands; but at present I am busy, and contented to go on with the regular writing business."

The Numeral Series.

"Mr. Punch" has been investigating the question of literary successes, and he has arrived at the surprisingly novel conclusion that much depends on the name of the book. He believes, for instance, that Mr. Kipling owes much of his fame to his habit of including a numeral in the titles of his volumes. Having the welfare of authors and publishers at heart, "Mr. Punch" selects the following titles from his Christmas announcement list, as an aid to finding suitable names:

"The Two Too Solid Flesh: a Vegetarian Romance." By G. Bernard Shaw
"The Three Bridges." By the Inventor of Ping-Pong.
"The Four Corners." By J. Pierpont Morgan.
"The Seven Dials." By Big Ben.
"The Nine Helms." By W. W. Jacob.
"The Hundred Best Cooks." By Lieut. Colonel Newnam Davis.
"The Three Hundred and Sixty-five Days." By Zadkiel.
"The Thousand and One Knights." By Debreit.

Smart Society.

Mrs. de Flashe (to the Major, who is telling a short story)—Er—yes, major, but don't you think you ought to tell this story in a little lower tone of voice. It seems a little risqué, and the young lady on the other side might overhear you. The Major—Gad, madam—she has just told the yarn to me!

Wabash.

Cheap one-way colonist tickets at now on sale daily until November 31 over the great Wabash line to California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wash.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the
Daily Toronto Star..... \$1.80
Any three of the above papers \$2.40

CANADIAN BUTTER ON THE BRITISH MARKET.

Speaking on the above subject before a recent meeting of Ontario dairymen, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, gave some advice, that will, if followed, have an excellent effect upon the quality of the butter exported from Canada. He said in part:—"Very proper questions for butter manufacturers to ask would be, How does your butter suit the British trade? What are its effects, if any, and how may they be remedied? In answer to the first question I would say that our very finest butter gives excellent satisfaction and it is doubtful if there is any better butter on the market. The trouble is that the quality is irregular, lacks uniformity or in other words it is unreliable. A dealer may get one lot in excellent condition and of choice quality, but the next one he buys is not up to his expectations, so that when he is offered Canadian butter again, he is inclined to give a price equal only to the value of the poor lot. In this way much of our butter does not receive the standing which it deserves. The butter

RUTS

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are: Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

There's new strength and flesh in every dose.



We will be glad to send you a few doses free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

ations, which produce bad flavors, rancidity, etc., have been doing their work and shortening the life of the butter. These fermentations may be checked when the butter is placed in cold storage at Montreal or on the steamer, only to start up again with renewed vigour when the butter is exposed to high temperatures on the other side.

Let every creamery owner give this matter his earnest attention during the coming season. If he finds that with proper management the temperature of his refrigerator cannot be kept down to 36-38 degrees, or lower, the insulation should be improved until it can be."

EXPRESSIONS.

Belleville Ontario.

A Montreal undertaker is a believer in advertising. He displays this sign "Why walk about in misery when I can bury you decently for \$18."

Kingston Whig.

HALF a million surplus for the year and \$3,500,000 in the provincial treasury. No wonder the Opposition is ready to do any desperate act in order to get into the treasury benches.

Toronto Star.

BEFORE the police get through with the municipal election enquiry, the jail should be so full of personators that their feet will be sticking out of the windows.

Belleville Intelligencer.

PARLIAMENT is to open on March 10th but really, you know, till the hockey season is over the average man has very little time to bother with unimportant matters like politics.

Exchange.

A Henry County farmer found a cigar in his small boy's pockets Monday and after whipping the boy for having it, smoked it himself. The cigar was loaded and it burned the farmer's whiskers. The farmer then whipped the boy again. Was the boy unjustly treated?

Woman Why?—You have sallow skin, pimples, eruptions, discolorations. Why resort to cosmetics and powders to hide the effect? Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills regulate the system and restore to the cheek the healthful rosy bloom and peach blush of youth. From one to two pills a dose will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. 10 cents for 10 doses.—157

Joseph Faund was killed near Little Britain by a load of wheat upsetting upon him.

The storm situation in Ontario is worse than ever. Railways are completely tied up in several districts.

Geo. H. Green, hardware merchant, of International Falls, Ont., was found frozen to death at the door of his shop.

The indemnity of members of the Manitoba Legislature is to be increased from \$400 to \$500, while the salaries of Ministers are to be advanced from \$2,700 to \$3,000.

By the falling of a mine cage in Victor, Col., fifteen men were killed.

Civic officers in Kansas City, Mo., and Green Bay, Wis., have been arrested on charges of boodling.

At the request of Russia, China has suggested that the powers mediate between Russia and Japan.

The rebellious natives in Germany southwest Africa are accused of practising terrible tortures upon white prisoners.

King Leopold of Belgium is going to Berlin on the 27th on the occasion of Emperor William's birthday. It is said the monarchs will discuss British criticism of Belgian rule in the Congo.

At Dunkirk (N. Y.), Isaac Hall, believed to be insane, used a pistol, a pocket knife, a butcher knife and an axe, to murder his sister.

compelled to beat back his persuasions almost at the point of the bayonet; for nobody was so persuasive as Major Pond. Mr. Kipling replied to a tempting proposition:

"I might do it as soon as I had two mortgages on my house, a lien on the horses, and a bill of sale on the furniture, and writers' cramp in both hands; but at present I am busy, and contented to go on with the regular writing business."

The great preacher, Charles Spurgeon, repulsed him in an ascending scale of denial. The first reply ran:

"It will only be a waste of time for you to see me, as I am not at all in your line."

The second said:

"Your good-natured pertinacity is so admirable that I trust you will not waste it upon an impossible object. The whole United States in bullion would not tempt me to deliver one such lecture."

The third reply was conclusive:

"I have, in as plain a manner as possible, declined to make your acquaintance, and I beg, with all courtesy and decision, to do the same again. I know your business, and I have no wish to enter upon it further."

Painting the Empress Dowager.

A distinguished artist, Miss Carl, of the United States, one of the few women painters admitted as members of the Paris Salon, is now living in the summer palace near Peking as the guest of the Empress Dowager, whose portrait she is painting. The Empress, to make up for her former deficiencies and the long unperpetuated line of her ancestors, is having three pictures done of herself. One will be hung in her private apartments, another in the Hall of Audience, and the third will be sent to the St. Louis Exhibition. The last named is to be the most ambitious work, showing the Empress Dowager in full panoply, tricked out in satins and brocades, "armed for defence, feathered to fortify." She will wear the head-dress known in China as the "show of pearls" in which ropes of beautifully matched pearls hang like a curtain to her shoulders, as well as her barbaric bracelets and priceless earrings. She has also ordered the Emperor to sit for his portrait, and it probably will be completed in a fortnight or three weeks. Miss Carl's brother, a high official in the imperial Chinese customs, has been chosen to escort China's delegate, Prince Pu Lun, to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Kill or Cure.

A short time ago a veterinary surgeon summoned a man to the Winkletown County Court for two guineas for attendance on a dog, reports an English paper.

He swore that he had been called in and found the dog suffering from distemper, and that he had paid so many visits and had supplied such and such medicines, for which he claimed two pounds two shillings as per agreement. Then came the defendant's turn.

"You say that I agreed to pay you two guineas?" questioned the defendant.

"Certainly you did!" replied the plaintiff.

"Do you remember what our arrangement was?"

"Perfectly."

"Didn't I say that I was afraid of you running up a long bill, but that if you would agree to take two quid, 'kill or cure,' you might have the case?"

"Quite right; and I said that if you would make it guineas I would take it on," answered the plaintiff, with a gleam of triumph.

"Well, now, on your oath, did you kill my dog?" demanded the defendant, with a sudden energy that woke up the judge and made the usher jump again.

"Certainly not," replied the other, with a bluster that was perhaps justifiable in the circumstances.

"And you didn't cure him, cos he's dead; and as I promised to pay, and you agreed to accept, two guineas, 'kill or cure,' and you haven't done either, I wonder how you've got the nerve to ask for the money even, let alone bring me here."

At this point the learned judge intervened, and the case was remanded for further consideration.

this story in a little lower tone of voice! It seems a little risqué, and the young lady on the other side might overhear you. The Major—Gad, madam—she has just told the yarn to me!"

Wabash.

Cheap one-way colonist tickets are now on sale daily until November 30, over the great Wabash line to California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and British Columbia. Tickets are good to stop over at different points. This will be a grand opportunity to visit the above points, at a very low rate. All tickets should read over the Wabash, the short and true route to the West. For time-tables, reservations of sleeping car berths, and other information, address any railroad ticket agent or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, N. E. corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

Food Was Torture—How Iron-ox Tablets Cured R. J. Fowler, of Orillia.

February 19, 1903.

It is with gratitude that I can testify to the curative properties of Iron-ox. I was so badly troubled with dyspepsia that whatever I ate caused me so much torture that eating became a dread to me. I was induced to try Iron-ox. I was completely cured and have not had a return of the trouble since. I can safely recommend your medicine to any suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion.

R. J. FOWLER,
Orillia, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

CANCER

—OF—

Four Years Standing!

CURED BY



Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—For about four years I have been afflicted with Cancer in Ear and Side of Face. In April, 1894, I procured a bottle of your Egyptian Liniment from Thompson & Bro., Lyndhurst. From first application my face began to heal, and by the time I had used three bottles all signs had disappeared, and I believe I have a permanent cure. I believe it has killed and removed every particle of it as no traces of Cancer are left.

Your very truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Lyndhurst, Dec. 8th, 1894.

Napanee. MADILL BROS. Napanee.

Madill's Mid-Winter Sale.

**STARTS
SATURDAY,
Feb. 6th, 1904.**

**A
REMARKABLE
EVENT.**

**STARTS
SATURDAY,
Feb. 6th, 1904.**

Two Big Sales in One. Mid-Winter Sale and Stock-Taking Sale.

There are thousands of dollars worth of good merchandise to be sold, not auction, or trashy stuff, but goods you need most every day. More than ever is it typical of the progressiveness and uncommon method of NAPANEE'S MODERN STORE. No need to tell you about the price of Cottons, the highest it has been since 1875. Buy all the cottons you can afford to because the price after this sale will "Soar."

Every Department has Its Tempting Bargains.

Our hand bills and price list will be out next week, sure to be some money saving line or two for you, and the more economically inclined you are the greater you can practice it by buying now.

Fine Yarns and Cashmere Hosiery are going up all the time. Cotton goods of every description are still on the up grade. Linens have advanced 20 per cent. since last November. Even Blankets made of Canadian wool are worth 10c. a pound more than they were three months ago—So you can easily understand how essential it is for you to buy at this great 15 days Sale.

Hundreds of yards of Remnants of Laces and Embroideries.

Over 200 dollars worth of Factory Cotton Mill Ends.

50 Pieces of Sheetting, bleached and unbleached, 2 to 2½ yards wide.

Cords of Flannelettes. Hundreds of Remnants of Carpets.

Victoria Lawns, India Linens and other white goods.

Beautiful designs in Wrapperette and Flannelettes.

Blankets, Comforters and Quilts at a big reduction.

Remnants of Dress Goods, Waistings, Lawns, Table Linen, Muslin, Prints, Sheettings, Pillow Cotton, Towelling, Flannelette.—In fact Remnants from every department in the house.

The Whole Store Teaming With Bargains.

The Sale lasts just 15 days into which will be crowded a whole month's business. You are coming, so are your friends, there will be opportunities that you cannot afford to miss. It's simply putting your money out at big interest. It's supplying wants now that you would pay perhaps 25 per cent. more for in a few weeks' time.

We could not afford to make extravagant statements and not fulfill them. Come and test our truthful advertising, examine the class of goods we sell. Come any time during the Sale and you will be surprised at the prices of the goods mentioned.

OUR GUARANTEE—YOUR MONEY BACK.

Napanee's Modern Store.

OUR GUARANTEE—YOUR MONEY BACK.

Napanee's Modern Store.

The town of Aalesund, a Norwegian seaport, with a population of 11,000 was destroyed by fire.

Dr. Jameson of Jameson raid fame was among the successful candidates in the Cape Colony elections.

Four Buffalo boys whose ages range from fifteen to eighteen years confessed to the murder of a storekeeper.

"Col", Arthur Lynch, who led the Irish brigade of the Boer forces and was convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been released "on license."

At New York Tony Trumba, angered over the attentions of a man named Potusa to his sister Vicenta Trumba, attacked the young man and his sister wounding both; stabbed his mother Mrs. Angela Varito and then threw himself from a second-story window in Brooklyn, sustaining severe injuries.

**WANTED ME TO SHOOT HER.
I COULD NOT DO IT.**

Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—During the summer of 1890 I had a mare staked in such a manner that people advised me to shoot her. I got Douglas' Egyptian Liniment and Syringe. After cutting the skin open on rump was enabled to get hold of the stake, which was nothing less than part of a handspike that had gone in her flank and was pulled out at the root of tail. After using Douglas' Egyptian Liniment as directed, my mare was at work in three weeks. The above happened in distressing hot weather. Inflammation nor proud flesh never threatened. I declare the above to be correct and true.

SMITH GILMOUR, JUN.
Tamworth.

**We are Headquarters in Napanee
FOR ALL KINDS OF**

JUNK

**We Buy
All Kinds of**

Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale

Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.

Chas. Stevens.

The Junk Dealer,

Office and Warehouse,

West Side of Market.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Stevens*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

It has been discovered that cancer exists in fish.

The tug Aldrich was caught in the ice at Sarnia and sunk.

Le Combat, Montreal's French Sunday paper, has been banned by Archbishop Bruchesi.

Ernest Cashel, the condemned murderer, who escaped from Calgary Mounted Police Gaard-house in December was recaptured Sunday. He had never left the vicinity.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.



Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.

No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.

Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other of all pills, mixtures and lotions are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Nicholson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, T. A. Hultman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.

Writes have been issued for four Parliamentary bye-elections in Quebec to be held on February 16.

An unknown man, apparently a farmer, about 25 years of age, was run over on the C.P.R. near London and killed.

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.

Flour and Feed, Groceries and Provisions.

Water Purifying Pumps.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.

Barrister,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.

Office—G range Block.

Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st Napanee. 57

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5:15

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE

21 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.



DR. C. H. WARTMAN,

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

Music.

We carry the largest stock of Musical Instruments in Napanee—Violins, Accordeons, Autoharps, Zithers, and Concertinas.

In Mouth Organs we carry only Holmer's celebrated instruments—the best that can be had. We have them in all styles, from 25c. to \$1.50.

We carry a complete assortment of fittings—Violin bows, bridges, chin rests, cases. We have Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, and Banjo strings.

Games.

Dominoes from 5c. to \$2. Checkers and Checker Boards from 5c. up. Nations, Authors and Lost Heirs, 10c. to 25c. Chess Men, \$1.

Playing Cards in great variety at all prices.

Skates.

A few pairs at half-price.

The Pollard Co'y

Dundas Street, Napanee.

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 20s. a pound.
Eggs, 11c to 12c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10s. a peck, 35c. a bushel.
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 15c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, \$1.00 a bag.
Turnips, 50c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 15 to 20c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 10 to 11c. a pound, \$6.65 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 6 to 9c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 8c. a pound.
Roast beef, 9 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 8c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.
Ham, 15c. a pound.
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.
Sausage, 10c. per lb.
Tallow, rough, \$2.50 per cwt.
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.
Lard, rendered, 11c. per pound.

GRAIN.

Wheat, 60 to 65c. bushel.
Barley, 38 to 40c. bushel.
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.

The Creed of a College Class.

President William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, U.S.A., asked a class of 60 students, most of them seniors, to write out their individual creeds. "In these individual creeds," he writes, "I asked each man to state as exactly as possible both his belief and his unbelief; and to define, as far as possible, the sense in which he held the things in which he believed and the sense in which he rejected the things he did not believe." President Hyde then reduced these sixty creeds to a composite creed. As he puts it:

"Into this composite creed I put everything which any student had affirmed, except what some one of them had denied; aiming in this way to get a class creed to which each individual member would assent. I distributed copies of this composite creed to each member of the class, and invited criticism and amendment. We then spent two hours together in discussing the articles of the creed one by one; making such modifications and concessions at each point as were necessary to secure their unanimous acceptance by the class. At the end of the second hour the creed was adopted by a unanimous vote."

Here is the creed—that of the class of 1902—thus evolved:

"I believe in one God, present in nature as law, in science as truth, in art as beauty, in history as justice, in society as sympathy, in conscience as duty, and supremely in Christ as our highest ideal."

"I believe in the Bible as the expression of God's will through man; in prayer as the devotion of man's will to God; and in the Church as the fellowship of those who try to do God's will in the world."

"I believe in worship as the highest inspiration to work; in sacrifice as the price we must pay to make right what is wrong; in salvation as growth out of selfishness into service; in eternal life as the survival of what loves and is lovable in each individual; and in judgment as the obvious fact that the condition of the gentle, the generous, the modest, the pure, and the true is always and everywhere preferable to that of the cruel, the sensual, the mean, the proud, and the false."

Strenuous Miss Roosevelt.

When a London journal ventured the information that Miss Alice Roosevelt had invited herself to attend the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexan-

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.



Diamond
Dye
Blacks
have a
Music of
their
own.

They
bring
Pleasure
and
Profit to
all
Users.

DIAMOND DYE BLACKS

ARE THE BLACKEST.

Ask for them. Take no others.

tie, principally sotto voce, of course, although the New Yorkers in August wagged their tongues vigorously and made no attempt to veil their opinions when the President's pretty, if vain, daughter appeared there with a train of trunks prepared to enter energetically into the gayeties of the season. Although she was a guest of the Cuttings, one of the leaders of the German at Mrs. Astor's dinner-dance, dancing with John Jacob Astor, and returned as the guest of the Baroness O'Brien-Sellere for the Thayer-Brooks wedding and the Horse Show, the New Yorkers generally did not manifest a disposition to do any special entertaining for the President's daughter this season.

Miss Roosevelt seems to be possessed of a passionate penchant for society and its limelight, not only that of the Washington court, but everywhere that it especially glitters and attracts. She is unquestionably pretty and stylish, as well as strenuous, albeit young and frail; but her record for 1903 is most extraordinary and probably unprecedented in the list of the world's princesses. It includes the exacting Washington season from the holidays to Lent; the New Orleans Mardi Gras festival and round of balls; a voyage to and circuit of Porto Rico; a week at Baltimore, the Vanderbilt chateau at Asheville; the post-Lenten Washington season; a fortnight in Boston; August at Newport; the New York international yacht races; and September in the Adirondacks. Whence the proposition originated to star Miss Roosevelt at the Veiled Prophets' ball in St. Louis this month the chivalrous press of our sister of the Mississippi has not vouchsafed the intelligence, but that it was speedily and emphatically rejected is significant. The most charitable view of the situation is that the accidental Presidency and the suddenness of the bewildering social position have dazed or turned Miss Roosevelt's youthful head, and his Strenuous Majesty has not exercised his paternal prerogative and cautioned the reins upon his deliriously dashing progeny.

The Test of Respectability.

The New York "Evening Post" points out the fact that Carlyle's favorite definition of respectability, a "gigman," seems obsolete in the light of modern developments. In place of the old standard "he keeps a gig," we have substituted "he has a steam yacht." Most amusingly was this latter-day measure of wealth brought out in the letters from Paris of the promoter in search of an underwriter. Question arose as to the financial responsibility of one ready subscriber (apparently without ready cash), and the astute American applied himself to the task of rating the fellow. But how did he go to work? Did he go to the banks, the agencies, the Bours? No, he simply observed the man's manner of life. When he discovered that the backward underwriter kept a yacht, his doubts were instantly relieved, and he cabled the joyful news to New York. Evidently, we say, in the lexicons of today we must look to see the entry: "Gigman; modern, yachtsman."

Privileged.

Actors' Wives.

It is filthy lucre, and not family jare as a rule, that causes so many popular married Thespians to separate and star at the head of their own companies. So long as they are nobodies, marriage makes no difference, but once they stand in the fierce light that beats on the center of the stage it seems best for them to separate. Maxine Elliott, who has broken loose from her husband, Nat Goodwin, so far as her theatrical efforts are concerned, had become quite too popular to share business and public favor with her clever husband. C. B. Dillingham, who is starring here, was confident that she would in a successful play, draw audiences just as large as she and her husband had drawn together. That his judgment was good is proved by the fact that in Clyde Fitch's latest play, "Her Own Way," she is crowding the Garrick Theater in New York. In the present arrangement Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are able to get parts that suit them without having to struggle to find plays that show them both to equal advantage. James K. Hackett is another popular actor who no longer appears with his wife. It is not probable that their earnings would be materially increased if they played together. The case of E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned is the same. They find it much more profitable to be single stars. Richard Mansfield is also able to do better work now that his wife has retired from the stage. Charming as Beatrice Cameron was in many roles, there were others totally unsuited to her; but as the wife of the star she had to have always the part next to his. This not only damaged many of the Mansfield productions but it was a great injustice to the actress, who was called on for work she could not do. Now that Mrs. Mansfield has retired, her husband can engage the woman best suited to the leading parts in his play. Julia Marlowe's great financial success began only after her appearance as a separate star without the support of her husband, Robert Taber. One of the crimes charged against the theatrical syndicate was that it forced Robert Taber and his wife, who were acting together, to go into different companies. As they were divorced a short time after this artistic separation occurred, however, the separation could not have been very difficult for them to bear. Miss Marlowe's position is better now than it ever was, and Mr. Taber is one of the most successful London actors today. No American has, indeed, done half so well in London for such a long time. Were he in this country, he would certainly be a star. Difficulties in finding plays for co-stars have always troubled managers, and ultimately led to the artistic separation of the actors Louis Mann and Clara Lipmann, who were married before they made their first success in "The Girl from Paris." tried for four years to get a play that would suit both of them, and met with very moderate success. Now they have separated, and prosperity once more perches on their banners. Kyrie Bellew has been a much more successful actor during the last few years than he ever was during the days of his artistic partnership with Mrs. Potter. And she, too, has fared better since they have been traveling in single harness.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney, makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1903.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The "Infernal Member."

At the meeting of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania a few days

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGinn, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

Yankee Friendship

Some British newspapers are indulging in acrid comments upon the release at Indianapolis, U.S.A., of James J. Lynch, an Irish fugitive from justice, whose extradition was asked by the British authorities on the charge of committing a murderous assault upon his landlady, Commissioner Moores, who dealt with the case, decided after careful consideration that the crime was a political one, and the accused could not therefore be extradited, whereat there was general rejoicing among those who had undertaken to aid Lynch in his flight. These were chiefly members of societies who would oppose anything asked by Britain for no other reason than that Britain did ask it.

The following portion of a despatch from Indianapolis gives the concise history of the case and Mr. Moores' official reasons for refusing it:—"Lynch's defence was that his crime was political. He tells on the witness stand of a secret meeting of Irishmen at which it was determined to drive Mrs. McDonnell out of the country. It was an unpopular landlady. Accordingly some of her buildings were set on fire. Lynch's story of his assault on her was that she came out with a revolver to witness the destruction of her property, and, meeting him, assailed him with denunciations as to the cause of all. In closing Commissioner Moores said:—"It is evident to me that the assault on Mrs. McDonnell was incidental to and part of a popular disturbance; that the popular disturbance, including the present part in it, has its origin in a cause in a movement on the part of the people to overthrow landlordism, and was done to further the movement, and that this movement, futile though it was, did disturb the political and social order of the country. These people would have been in a state of open insurrection had not the right to bear arms been denied them, and, in fine, that the riot of October 6 was for political purposes, and that its participants were engaged in a political movement. The object was a change of laws and an upsetting of existing political conditions. The real test lies deeper than definitions. It is this: Would the crime have been done had there been no political motive and no concern to effect that motive? Would the fire and the ensuing riot have occurred save for the long chain of moving causes that preceded it—the discontent of the tenants as a class, the agrarian agitation, the enactment of odious laws, the disagreements between the various landlords in the island and their tenantry, the knowledge that like disagreements existed all over Ireland, the dispersing of the Brotherhood's meetings and the threat of speaking, and finally the meeting of October 6, when the delegates chosen by 400 members of a revolutionary order determined to drive this landlord out of the country? I am convinced that these things were all moving causes that led up to the climax of October 6 and that their relation to the riot and the assault was so intimate that they lent their character to the assault itself. Disgraceful though an assault on a woman must always be, I am convinced that this was a political offence for which, under the terms of the treaty, the prisoner cannot be surrendered. Let him be discharged."

It is understood that the British Government has entered an appeal against the decision with the Washington authorities. Two typical comments from British papers, although previously published in London, are worthy of repetition as showing the threat which is viewed there. The London Globe says:—"The next occasion of a President will plead Commissioner Moores' judgment with irresistible force if he escapes across the Canadian line. The Americans will have no cause for complaint if the case is thrown out of gear the whole machinery of extradition between the United States and Great Britain."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:—"By the same reasoning used by Commissioner

the pure, and the true is always and everywhere preferable to that of the cruel, the sensual, the mean, the proud, and the false."

Strenuous Miss Roosevelt.

When a London journal ventured the information that Miss Alice Roosevelt had invited herself to attend the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and even designated the Westminster Abbey position she would be pleased to occupy as the "American monarch's" daughter, there was sincere resentment felt throughout the States, and the slur was attributed to English pique in return for the American criticism of the British-Boer War, says "The 400." There was not believed to be the least foundation for the amazing London insinuation. But the conspicuous and ubiquity of Miss Roosevelt the past year has caused American society to pause and ponder a lit-

tle she simply observed the man's manner of life. When he discovered that the backward underwriter kept a yacht, his doubts were instantly relieved, and he cabled the joyful news to New York. Evidently, we say, in the lexicons of today we must look to see the entry: "Gigman; modern, yachtsman."

Privileged.

The Honorable Colonel William J. Bryan appears to believe that the constitutional provision regarding free speech was inserted for his especial benefit.

Fired.

"I understand Blankley was ejected from Jones's house, where he went to pay a visit."
"Yes, he was an old flame of Mrs. Jones, and Jones put him out."



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, and immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

SEWING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene
Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for
coughs and irritation of the throat.

See a box. ALL DRUGGISTS

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.					
Stations.			Miles.			Stations.			Miles.		
Lve	Tweed	.....	7	A.M.	3.35	Lve	Deseronto	.....	9	7.35	.....
	Stoco	.....	3	7.08	3.43	Lve	Napanee	.....	9	8.05	12.25 4.35
	Larkins	.....	7	7.20	3.55	Lve	Napanee Mills	.....	15	8.20	12.40 4.40
	Maribank	.....	13	7.40	4.15	Lve	Strathcona	.....	17	8.30	12.50 5.00
	Strathcona	.....	20	8.15	4.30	Lve	Newburgh	.....	18	8.38	1.00 5.15
	Wilson	.....	24	.....	.....	Lve	Thomson's Mills	.....	23	8.50	1.13 5.25
	Enterprise	.....	26	8.25	2.45 4.18	Lve	Camden East	.....	25	9.10	1.13 5.40
	Mudlake Bridge	.....	28	.....	.....	Lve	Yarker	.....	27	9.22	1.25 5.50
	Moscow	.....	31	8.35	2.53 5.10	Lve	Galbraith	.....	28	9.35	1.40 6.02
	Yarker	.....	35	8.50	3.05 5.23	Lve	Moscow	.....	30	9.45	1.50 6.15
	Camden East	.....	35	9.00	3.05 5.35	Lve	Mudlake Bridge	.....	32	9.55	2.00 6.25
	Thomson's Mills	.....	39	9.10	3.18 5.45	Lve	Enterprise	.....	34	10.05	2.10 6.35
	Newburgh	.....	40	.....	.....	Lve	Strathcona	.....	38	10.00	2.00 6.25
	Strathcona	.....	41	9.25	3.25 5.55	Lve	Newburgh	.....	41	10.10	2.10 6.35
	Napanee	.....	43	9.40	3.35 6.05	Lve	Maribank	.....	43	10.25	2.20 6.50
	Napanee	.....	49	9.55	3.50 6.25	Lve	Larkins	.....	45	10.45	2.30 7.10
	Napanee	.....	49	.....	6.35	Lve	Stoco	.....	45	11.00	2.40 7.20
	Deseronto	.....	49	.....	6.50	Lve	Tweed	.....	48	11.15	2.50 7.30

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.						Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.					
Stations.			Miles.			Stations.			Miles.		
Lve	Kingston	.....	0	A.M.	4.00	Lve	Deseronto	.....	9	7.35	.....
	G. T. B. Junction	.....	2	.....	4.10	Lve	Napanee	.....	9	8.05	12.25 4.35
	Glouville	.....	10	.....	4.33	Lve	Napanee Mills	.....	15	8.20	12.40 4.40
	Murvale	.....	14	.....	4.45	Lve	Newburgh	.....	17	8.30	12.50 5.00
	Harrowsmith	.....	19	.....	5.00	Lve	Thomson's Mills	.....	18	8.38	1.00 5.15
	Harrowsmith	.....	19	8.10	5.00	Lve	Camden East	.....	19	8.48	1.00 5.15
	Yarker	.....	26	8.35	5.15	Lve	Yarker	.....	23	8.50	1.13 5.25
	Camden East	.....	26	9.10	5.45	Lve	Galbraith	.....	25	9.10	1.13 5.40
	Thomson's Mills	.....	32	9.25	5.55	Lve	Moscow	.....	27	9.22	1.25 5.50
	Newburgh	.....	34	9.40	6.05	Lve	Mudlake Bridge	.....	30	9.45	1.50 6.15
	Strathcona	.....	40	9.55	6.25	Lve	Enterprise	.....	32	9.55	2.00 6.25
	Napanee	.....	40	.....	6.35	Lve	Strathcona	.....	34	10.05	2.10 6.35
	Napanee, West End	.....	40	.....	6.35	Lve	Newburgh	.....	41	10.10	2.10 6.35
	Deseronto	.....	49	.....	6.50	Lve	Maribank	.....	43	10.25	2.20 6.50

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
2.15 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
3.15 " "	3.25 " "			10.10 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon	12.10 p.m.
6.00 " "	6.10 " "					1.00 p.m.	4.20 " "
8.00 " "	8.20 " "					6.15 " "	6.35 " "
10.35 " "	10.55 " "	1.40 p.m.	3.10 p.m.			7.45 " "	8.05 " "
1.15 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.00 " "	8.20 " "
4.35 " "	4.55 " "					7.05 " "	7.25 " "
6.35 " "	6.55 " "					7.20 " "	7.40 " "
8.50 " "	9.10 " "						
8.15 " "	8.35 " "						

Daily. All other trains run daily (Sundays excepted).

G. CARTER, J. F. CHAPMAN, S. D. SHERWOOD
Gen. Mgrs. Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agts. Superintendents

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The "Infernal Member."

At the meeting of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania a few days ago, papers dealing with appendicitis were read by Dr. John L. Deaver of Philadelphia and Dr. Richard Henry Gibbons of Scranton, both prominent surgeons. Dr. Deaver said that he had during the past year operated in 500 cases of appendicitis, which indicates that the disease is as fashionable as ever. The strange part of the doctor's statement, however, was that only five per cent. of these 500 cases had terminated fatally, and they, he declared, would not have resulted thus if they had not been neglected. The thing to do, according to Dr. Deaver, is to take the vermiform appendix shipped out the minute it begins to be troublesome, "an advocate instant operation," he explained, "and I never cut so that a patient who goes to Dr. Deaver in time shuts his eyes, takes a long breath, there is a tweak and a snip, and lo! the great expert flips the appendix into a pile of them in a corner, and the business is done with. This is encouraging, and should serve as a strong incentive to people whose vermiform appendices don't properly behave to have them out. Dr. Gibbons is even more relentless than Dr. Deaver in his opposition to the appendix. He was known, he said, as a physician who was "always cutting out the appendix," and he always advocated the removal of all appendices, whether they were supposed to be diseased or not. Removing a healthy vermiform appendix, he declared, was no more dangerous than having one's hair cut, and with the "infernal member," as he called it, gone there would be a serious danger out of the way forever. He admitted that he cut out the troublesome thing every time he got a chance, and his remarks clearly indicated that he would as soon see a child of his growing up with horns as with a vermiform appendix.

Women as Judges of Character.

Are women better judges of character than men? A clever man, the other day whose profession as a barrister had given him many opportunities of studying men, and women, confessed that where his judgment of acquaintances had often misled him, his wife had never made a mistake. It is difficult to explain why women should be such efficient critics. The average woman probably could not base her dislike of a person, immediately after his or her introduction to her, on arguments that would appeal to the male mind as reasonable. She simply knows that some mysterious intuition prompts her to pronounce Mr. Smith's or Mrs. Jones' condemnation. "The reason why I cannot tell; I do not love thee, Doctor Fell."

Women are more suspicious than men, and, as a rule, more observant. Little traits of character which escape a man are simply revelations to his wife. Women are supposed to be more impressionable, more susceptible, more trusting than men, but facts do not bear out this supposition. Quite as many men make foolish marriages as women; indeed, it may be doubted whether more than a small minority of the latter marry without having formed a pretty accurate estimate of their partners' characters.

Strong reasons may induce a woman to accept a man—she may be tired of her poverty, her loneliness or hard work—but she is quite as well aware of his faults as other people. Women are rarely so unwise as to marry, as do men, solely for the sake of les beaux yeux. As to judging her own sex, a woman is, as a rule, just, unless the particular person has come between her and the man she loves. Then indeed does she neglect out mercy, and the "dear friend" of a moment before is transformed into a monster of iniquity.

"The widow is talking ambiguously."
"Yes—with a double entendre."—Ex.

Two typical comments from British papers, although previously published in Canada, are worthy of repetition as showing how the decision is viewed there. The London Globe says:—"The next assassin of a President will plead Commissioner Moore's judgment with irresistible force if he escapes across the Canadian line. The Americans will have no cause for complaint if the result throws out of gear the whole machinery of extradition between the United States and Great Britain."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:—"By the same reasoning used by Commissioner Moore it would always be possible to refuse the extradition of Anarchists guilty of the most distasteful crimes." But then, both papers, in case safe to say, know as little of Indianapolis as a number of British newspapers and publicists have lately shown they do of Canada, and that is saying a good deal. There is a considerable foreign population in Indianapolis, including a fair number of Canadians. Some of the latter, whose loyalty to their native land and whose understanding of what the empire stands for, were not affected because, through the variety of circumstances, they found themselves residing in a greater land (so far as population and material wealth is concerned) than the Dominion, had an unpleasant time during the South African war. It was no uncommon thing then for people in Indianapolis to celebrate, by processions headed by bands and in other enthusiastic ways, defeats inflicted by the Boers upon the British forces. There were few—happily a few—Canadians who openly, at least, what ever their secret thoughts, were not ashamed to bemoan their country's misadventures upon these occasions, but there were others who boldly condemned them and unsparingly upheld their belief in the British cause and its ultimate triumph. One candid among these latter was represented in public school of the city by a bright young boy. The teacher of his class, a woman, made it a practice to read the despatches to her scholars and comment with satisfaction upon the misfortunes of the British army. Her usual greeting when news of a British reverse was announced was:—"Well, girls, well, boys, did you read what the Boers did to the British yesterday?" and then she would go over the story about for the benefit of those of the class who had not read it. The feelings of the Canadian scholar may be easily imagined. His turn came on the day that Cronje's surrender to Lord Roberts was announced. He went to school with brighter eyes than usual, his heart full of high spirits. The teacher's face was cloudy, she had read the papers and evidently meant to carefully avoid the subject. But the moment the class was called to order in the class room the Canadian had burst out with:—"Teacher, teacher, do you see what the Canadians did to the Boers yesterday?" He was punished for talking, but did not mind it; he was not promoted at the end of the session (the power rested with the teacher), although he had consistently maintained a position near the head of the class. He did not mind that a great deal either, although his parents keenly resented the injustice, and he found, after a while, that the boys of the school looked him the better for having stood so staunchly or, at least, the empire, although the teacher did not forgive him. Incidentally, it may be remarked, that in Indianapolis, as in many other portions of the United States, the belief at the time of the Boer war, and no doubt it is still held, was that the Canadians made such good fighters because they had learned so much from their proximity to the United States.

Stanley Spencer, Aeronauts.

The London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News says:—"Stanley Spencer, whose elongated motor balloon has convinced even doubters of the ultimate possibility of practical aviation, belongs to a family of aeronauts distinguished through three generations. Stanley Spencer first attracted attention by his parachute descents from the roof of Olympia, and soon after his exploits both a parachute and a balloon in different quarters of the globe made his name famous. Sometimes ascending by the use of hydrogen, and at others by hot air, Mr. Spencer was, in 1898, Dr. Berson's colleague in the ascent of 25,000 feet, when only by inhaling oxygen the adventurers were able to keep life going. After the retirement, owing to the injury to his machine of H. Santos-Dumont, Stanley Spencer undertook to construct an airship which should rival the dirigible of the Brazilian, and all London has seen that he has had a fair measure of success. The quantity of navigating a necessarily bulky object like a balloon against a wind of any force is, there is no naming the matter, a desperate task; but the aeronaut (Mr. Spencer) has certainly come as near to attaining this desideratum as anyone hitherto."

Friendly Appreciation.

"They are very charitable with their wealth, aren't they?"
"They have to be; you know they have such a multitude of sins to cover."
—"Bazar."

COUNTY COUNCIL

Council met on Tuesday at 2 p.m., all the members present; the Clerk presiding, who stated that it was in order to elect a Warden.

Moved by Mr. Empey, seconded by Mr. Keech, that Mr. W. A. Martin be elected Warden for 1904. Lost, the vote being 6-4.

Moved by Mr. Rombough, seconded by Mr. W. J. Paul, that Mr. R. W. Paul be Warden for 1904. Lost, on a vote of 6-4.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Mr. John Milling be elected Warden for the ensuing year. Lost, the vote standing 7-3.

Moved by Mr. Parks, seconded by Mr. Rombough, that the Council adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 a.m. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Empey, seconded by Mr. Parks, that the candidates for the Wardenship address the Council in the order of nomination.

Messrs. Martin, R. W. Paul and John Milling addressed the Council, and presented their claims for the position.

On motion Council adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Council met at 10 a.m. All the members present.

Minutes of yesterday's session were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Rombough, seconded by Mr. Milling, that R. W. Paul be Warden.

The motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Fowler, Hall, Keech, Milling, Parks, W. J. Paul, R. W. Paul, Rombough—5.

Nays—Messrs. Empey, Martin—2.

Mr. Rombough accompanied the Warden elect to the chair.

His Honor Judge Madden administered the oath of office, and was received by the Council standing and clapping their hands in honor of his appointment as County Judge. He also thanked the Council for favor shown.

The Warden then thanked his fellow councillors for the honor they had conferred upon him. He would endeavor to perform the duties of his office efficiently and impartially. He also referred to the business that would be brought before the Council at this session, which he hoped would be conducted harmoniously and in the best interest of the county.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Clerk read the following returns from the various municipalities, expenditure for poor:

	1903	1902	1901
Adolphstown.....	\$133.00—\$432.00	\$146.00	\$156.00
Amherst Island.....	44.00—737.00	256.00	228.00
Village of Bath.....	61.03—156.00	48.00	48.00
Camden.....	270.00—879.50	287.00	322.50
Denbigh Abinger Ashby	20.00—23.00	3.00	3.00
Ernestown.....	168.71—735.84	221.00	369.03
N. Fredericksburgh.....	175.00—400.00	159.00	75.00
S. Fredericksburgh.....	2.75—24.13	6.38	15.00
Kaladar, Anglessea & E.	41.13—121.40	39.94	40.39
Newburgh.....	478.72—917.03	665.63	802.25
Napac.....	119.75—186.94	119.75	139.85
Richmond.....	65.00—238.95	75.95	118.00
Shutfield.....			
Grand Total.....			\$6,182.72

Moved by Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Milling, that this Council be a committee to strike the Standing Committee.

Council adjourned for fifteen minutes for the benefit of committee appointed to strike the Standing Committee.

Council resumed, and the committee recommended the following be the standing committees for the year 1904, which was confirmed:

Finance—A. C. Parks, Chairman; M. N. Empey, Secy.; Rombough, Keech, R. W. Paul.

County Property—John Milling, Chairman; R. A. Fowler, Secy.; R. W. Paul, Empey, Martin.

Roads and Bridges—W. J. Paul, Chairman; Keech, Secy.; Fowler, Rombough, R. W. Paul.

Education and Printing—J. W. Hall, Chairman; W. J. Paul, Secy.; Martin, Parks, Milling.

Communications from the County Clerks of Northumberland, Kent, Elgin, and Victoria, were read, asking this Council to join them in memorializing the Legislature to strike out the amendment to the Act electing County Commissioners, which was passed last session, and leaves with the Township Councils the matter of how they should be elected, giving if they so de-

The Ex-CONSUL GENERAL TO AUSTRALIA



ALSO

Ex-Lieutenant United States Navy and Ex-Lieutenant Confederate Navy Uses and Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na Is a Safeguard Against the Ills Incident to Inclement Weather.



Hon. James Morgan.

HON. JAMES M. MORGAN, 1735 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C., Ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Ex-Lieutenant Confederate Navy, and Ex-Consul General to Australia, writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—"The use of your Peruna as a remedy or cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties causes me to recommend it to all persons, and you are at liberty to use this endorsement and my photograph if it will give any force to same."—James M. Morgan.



Catarrh of the Head Which Affected Hearing Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. J. Emile Tanguay, No. 332 John St., Quebec, is Secretary of the Jacques Curling Club of Quebec, one of the leading sporting clubs in the city. Its members are composed of young men of the best families. He writes:

"Last winter I caught a severe cold which developed into a severe case of catarrh of the head, affecting my hearing especially. My eyes ran, my system seemed to be generally clogged up. I was advised by a club friend to try Peruna, and did so at once. To my delight I found a change set in for the better within three days, and in eight days I was entirely well."—J. Emile Tanguay.

Mr. Adolph Koehler, President of the North Side Turners' Club, writes from Clark and Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill.:

"It is with pleasure that I endorse Peruna as a first-class medicine especially for catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs. I have used it with much benefit and several of my friends have been cured of catarrh entirely where Peruna was used."—Adolph Koehler.

"Nothing Better Than Pe-ru-na for Catarrhal Troubles," Says Congressman C. P. Dorr.

C. P. Dorr, Hotel Johnson, Washington, D. C., Ex-Congressman from West Virginia, writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to anyone who wants a safe and permanent cure for catarrh. For throat, lung and catarrhal trouble there is nothing better than Peruna."—C. P. Dorr.

Colds Lead to Chronic Catarrh.

A common cold is acute catarrh, which quickly becomes chronic catarrh if allowed to remain.

Every cold snap leaves in its trail thousands of cases of catarrh, many of whom for want of an effective remedy, will suffer from this disease the rest of their lives.

Is there anything that can be done to prevent all this?

In the first place, Peruna used at the proper time will prevent taking cold. In the second place, Peruna will cure a cold in from two to five days.

Again, Peruna will cure catarrh quickly in the first stages, and finally Peruna will also cure chronic catarrh, if used properly and persistently.

Peruna kept in the house and properly used will therefore not only act as a safeguard against the ailments which result from sudden cold waves, but will also prove a sure remedy for this class of ailments.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased at any first-class drug store for \$1.00 per bottle.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

asking for return of statistics. On motion the communication was referred to the County Treasurer.

Communication from Mr. Aylesworth, Secretary School Teachers' Association, was on motion laid on the table.

Communication from Kingston General Hospital asking grant, was laid on the table till Thursday.

Auditors' report for 1903 was read. On motion report was referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from Manager Dominion Bank, showing balance in that bank to credit of County on 31st Dec., 1903, to be \$14,287.12.

Reports of Municipal Clerks re moneys paid County Treasurer, were read, and on motion referred to Finance Committee.

Communication from Ontario Rifle Association asking grant, was on motion filed.

Account of T. Symington, for signing cheques, \$5.00; Napac Express, registry office supplies, \$9.35; Henry's

STELLA.

The Mariner's Ball took place on Friday evening, January 22nd.

The supplementary meetings of the Farmer's Institute will be held at Emerald on the 29th and at Stella on the 30th.

Mrs. Hamilton wife of the late Robt. Hamilton, a very much respected resident of the island, was suddenly called away on Thursday evening, Jan. 21st. She came with her people to this country in 1853. She leaves three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Coby is visiting her mother Mrs. D. Preston.

Mr. Houschoorn was the guest of Miss

The Wallace block at Danphin, Man., was destroyed by fire, and the fire engine house was burned while the brigade were at the first fire.

The Great Serpent of all Diseases.—Kidney disease may well be called the "boa constrictor" disease, unsuspecting and unrelenting, it gets the victim in its coils and gradually tightens till life is crushed out, but the great South American Kidney Cure treatment has proved its power over the monster, and no matter how firmly enmeshed, it will release, heal and cure.—158

DEATH OF WHITAKER WRIGHT.

London, Jan. 26.—Whitaker Wright, the company promoter is dead.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against him on all the counts and he was sentenced to seven years

Employment, Metcalf.
Roads and Bridges—W. J. Paul, Chairman; Keech, Secy.; Fowler, Remington, H. W. Paul.
Education and Printing—J. W. Hall, Chairman; W. J. Paul, Secy.; Martin, Parkes, Milling.
Communications from the County Clerks of Northumberland, Kent, Elgin, and Victoria, were read, asking this Council to join them in memorializing the Legislature to strike out the amendment to the Act electing County Commissioners, which was passed at last session, and leaves with the Township Councils the matter of how they should be elected, giving if they so decide, their duly elected representatives to the County Council.
On motion of Messrs. Keech and Martin, a special committee on "Memorials, Legislation," etc., composed of Messrs. Hall, W. J. Paul, Remington, Milling and Empey, was appointed to which these communications were referred.
From County of Bruce, respecting a contemplated amendment to the Act regarding the collection of taxes of 1903. Referred to above committee.
From County of Hastings, enclosing a memorial to the government respecting an amendment to the Assessment Act. Referred to same committee.
Council adjourned till 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Council came to order at 2 p.m.
Communication was read from A. M. Diamond, Toronto, re Municipal Index. On motion the Clerk was instructed to cancel order for index.
Communication from Prisoners' Aid Association, asking for a grant, was filed.
Communication from the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, asking endorsement of Council to a petition asking a grant of \$500 from Provincial Government towards placing the Laboratory of Queen's University at the service of the public. On motion communication was filed.
A tender for bread and potatoes for gaol was received, and referred to County Property committee.
Communication from South Wentworth Farmers' Association, asking endorsement of a petition to Hon. Clifford Sifton re farm laborers, was referred to Education and Printing committee.
Communication from Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. On motion \$30.00 was granted the Hospital.
W. E. Metcalf applied to the Council to rent the lot back of the gaol as a pasture lot. On motion the matter was left in the hands of the County Property committee.
Communication from C. C. James, secretary Ontario Bureau of Industries,

Auditors' report for 1903 was read. On motion report was referred to Finance committee.
Communication from Manager Dominion Bank, showing balance in that bank to credit of County on 31st Dec., 1903, to be \$14,287.12.
Reports of Municipal Clerks re monies paid County Treasurer, were read, and on motion referred to Finance committee.
Communication from Ontario Rifle Association asking grant, was on motion filed.
Account of T. Symington, for signing cheques, \$5.00; Napanee Express, registry office supplies, \$9.35; Henry's Bookstore, \$6.95; Whitney Assisting, \$5.25; J. E. Herring, \$1.25. were ordered paid. Accounts of Boyle & Son, gaol \$12.50, courthouse \$3.33, P. Light, \$4.50; Bell Telephone, \$10; E. S. Lapam, \$24, were referred to County Property committee. Account, E. Burrows, postage, \$3.00, was referred to Education and Printing committee.
On motion of Messrs. Keech and Martin, the usual grant of \$400 was made to the poor schools of the County.
On motion of Messrs. Remington and W. J. Paul, Rev. Gander was appointed High School Trustee for Newburgh High School.
On motion of Messrs. Hall and Empey, Dr. X. Wagar was appointed High School Trustee for Napanee.
On motion of Messrs. Fowler and W. J. Paul, the Chairman of County Property committee was instructed to have flower beds in front of Court House attended to in the spring at an expense not exceeding \$100.
Mr. Fowler delivered an invitation to this Council to go to Kingston Thursday afternoon and hold a joint session with Frontenac County Council.
On motion the matter of the invitation from the County Council of the County of Frontenac was left in the hands of Mr. Fowler and the Warden.
Council adjourned.
(Balance of report next week.)

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

ODESSA.

Missionary sermons were preached in the Methodist church last Sunday. The A.O.U.W. held a public meeting in the town hall with Bro. J. Gibson, G.M.W., of Ingersoll, to address the audience, which was very large considering the night. Addresses were also delivered by Bro. R. Longmore, D.D., Camden East, and G. W. McCall. Chas. W. Timmerman sang two fine solos and Miss Nora Simpkins rendered a fine selection of instrumental music. The members of the lodge met in their lodge room after the meeting and three new members were initiated.
Sidney Silver's only son Earl underwent an operation for appendicitis, and is as well as can be expected.
Miss Annie Denyes, Fellows, and Stanley Sproule were married in Napanee on Wednesday, the 13th. They are visiting friends and relatives near Belleville and vicinity.
A few of our young people attended a leap year "At Home" in Camden East.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*
Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scalded, Eczema, Ulcers, Blisthes, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quelling and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 33 cents a box.—159

The South.
Mrs Hamilton wife of the late Robt Hamilton, a very much respected resident of the island, was suddenly called away on Thursday evening, Jan. 21st. She came with her people to this country in 1853. She leaves three sons and two daughters.
M. C. ... of Kingston is ... ing her many friends.
Mrs Coby is visiting her mother Mrs D. Preston.
Mr. Hogebocin was the guest of Miss A. M. Quaid last week.
The remains of Mrs. Robt. Lawson, a former resident of the island was brought to Glenwood Cemetery on Jan. 22nd.
Rev. and Mrs. Lindsay are visiting at Mr. Moutray's.
Mrs. Montgomery who has been ill for some time, is improving.
"My Stomach gave out entirely and I suffered untold agonies." This was the experience of Mr. D. G. Whidden, postmaster, East Wentworth, N. S., after three attacks of La Grippe. Doctors and doses gave him no permanent relief, but Dr. Von Staun's Pineapple Tablets had the permanent virtue that won him back to perfect health—pleasant and harmless but powerful and quick. 35 cents.—160

TAMWORTH.

The grand master of the A.O.U.W., Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll, paid a visit to Tamworth for the purpose of addressing the grand rally of Workmen in the town hall. His address was a regular whirlwind of bright ideas, racy eloquence and weighty arguments, and he was greeted with constant applause by the large company present. After the proceedings terminated, the Workmen and their friends retired to their hall, where they tendered a nicely served supper to the grand master, who was toasted in a speech by District Deputy Longmore. The toast to the "Learned Professions" was responded to by Rev. W. H. Adams, and that to "The Ladies," by Revs. J. W. Jones and J. K. Henry. The pleasant proceedings were brought to a close by the national anthem.
C. R. Jones, the president of the young men's club, gave a very instructive lecture in their parlor recently. The subject was "Explosives," and a number of experiments were made to illustrate the subject. He was tendered a cordial vote of thanks for the pleasure which he had afforded all present.
Thursday evening last was marked by special attractions at the Y.M.C.A. The lady patronesses, Mrs. (Rev.) Adams, Mrs. (Rev.) Henry, Mrs. T. M. Barry, Mrs. D. E. Rose and Mrs. C. Jones, prepared a delightful supper for the boys, and were present and took part in the games and pastimes of the occasion. Messrs. Arch. Wells and Sinclair Jones proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was presented to them in a neat speech by Stanley Wagar, the vice-president.
W. D. Mace and wife, Winnipeg, Man., are visiting friends in town.
A. N. Carscadden, Deseronto, visited town and took in the grand rally of the A.O.U.W.
George Walker and wife have left for Peterboro and Toronto.
Mr. J. H. Graydon died at Streetsville of heart failure.
Mrs. Mary Ball, an old lady was found frozen to death in her house at London.
Mr. J. Atkins, a Lynden school teacher lost an eye through being hooked by a cow,

unpretending, it gets the victim in its coil and gradually tightens till life is crushed out, but the great South American Kidney Cure treatment has proved its power over the monster, and no matter how firmly enmeshed, it will release, heal and cure.—15

DEATH OF WHITAKER WRIGHT

Jan. 26. Whitaker Wright, the company promoter is dead.
The jury rendered a verdict of guilty against him on all the count and he was sentenced to seven year penal servitude.
Mr. Wright was attached by a sudden indisposition after he left the court and was attended by two doctors. His death was attributed to heart disease.
Wright's friends said all along that while he was hopeful of his acquittal they were certain he would not survive a sentence and would commit suicide. This, apparently is what happened.
Wright was removed from the court to a hospital so soon as he was taken ill, but he expired, almost immediately.
Justice Bigham, in passing sentence said he could see nothing to excuse the crime of which Wright had been convicted, and it could not conceive a worse case.
Wright who stood up to receive his sentence, said in a firm voice:
"All I can say is that I am as innocent of any intention to deceive as any one in this court room."
The sentence was followed by a commotion in a distant part of the court and the cry of a woman was heard. One man shook hands with Wright as the latter left the court by the private exit, accompanied by his counsel.
Almost immediately afterwards Wright was taken suddenly ill, and collapsed in the ante-room of the court and in less than an hour after his sentence was dead.

Horse Blankets, Brushes, Girts, Curry Combs, &c. at right prices.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Dizzy?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Send sketch on Patent Post free. Closest answer for searching patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive second attention without charge, in the

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Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake hour by hour, peeping through the darkness with phantoms, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of the bedclothes.



Such symptoms in general point to disease of the delicate womanly organs, and a constant drain of the vital and nervous forces. This condition cannot be overcome by sleeping powders. The diseased condition must be cured before the consequences of disease are removed.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the womanly diseases which cause nervousness and sleeplessness. It is the best of tonics and invigorants, nourishing the nerves, encouraging the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep.

\$500 Reward for Women Who Cannot be Cured.

Proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Profluvium, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

"My wife was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altamont, Grundy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicians and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicines and we decided to try his 'Favorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

PAGE METAL GATES

3 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch.....\$2.75
10 feet wide, 4 feet high, including hinges and latch 5.75
Other sizes in proportion.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John
PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE SPIRITUAL FLAME

Neglect the Family Altar and You Will Quench It.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: 1 Thessalonians v, xix, "Quench not the Spirit."

We would, for our present lesson, use one of Paul's impressive, significant words. His "quench" has a superlative meaning. It is one of those sharp pointed verbal chisels which can open adamant rock and in cutting power outdiamond the diamond. It is one of those intense lurid words which picture their thoughts in colors of blood. "To quench" means to smother, as a mother would extinguish the flames consuming the dress of her burning child by wrapping about the flimsy garments a heavy, wet blanket, jerked from off the clothesline. In that word "quench" Paul startlingly warns all believing Christians against the sin of extinguishing the power of the Holy Spirit, which is now burning within them as a living flame. "Quench not the Spirit" is the command, to the Thessalonians. Smother not the divine flames.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Now comes the practical question: How do many believing Christians open the floodgates of sin and drown out their spiritual fires? How do many of our new converts chill their holy enthusiasm and dry their cheeks, wet with penitent tears, and harden again their hearts in sin? First and foremost, by neglecting God's place of public worship. By turning their backs upon the Sunday church services. By claiming that they can pray to God just as well at home as in the week night prayer meetings. By asserting that the "communion of the saints," in a building which has been dedicated to God as a "house of prayer," is not essential for true spiritual life. No true convert should ever be guilty of casting a slur upon the public altar of Jesus Christ. As Ponce de Leon, the explorer, crossed the seas expecting to find a spring of "perpetual youth," which was different from all other springs, so when we come to a consecrated public service filled with Christian people we should expect to find there a rich blessing, different from all other blessings. It is hard work for a live coal to keep warm and to remain a live coal outside of the grate. It is hard work for a warm hearted, loving Christian to remain a spiritual "live coal" unless he continually lives in close contact with other loving Christians. It is by the commingling of prayers that the best prayer is produced. It is by the commingling of testimonies that the best testimony springs from our lips. It is by "the foolishness" of preaching that sinners are saved. Yes! And also by the foolishness of preaching that they are brought nearer week by week to the personality of Jesus Christ.

PUBLIC WORSHIP ESSENTIAL

Public worship is absolutely essential for the spiritual life of the average man. Some years ago a country boy was riding in the cars toward Philadelphia. In the seat sitting next to him was an old man. After a long conversation, in which the young man told his seat mate that he was going to Philadelphia to find work, the aged man asked him

eastern law no blind prince is allowed to sit upon the throne of Persia. By a divine law no Christian can reach that stage of enlightenment fitting him to occupy one of God's spiritual thrones without earnest and prayerful study of the Bible. "Tolle, lege! Tolle, lege!" ("Take and read! Take and read!") was the divine command given in vision to young Augustine in reference to the Holy Scriptures. "Take and read! Take and read!" is the divine command given to the young Christian of the present day.

My friends, how are you going to find out what is the law of God and the will of God unless you read his holy word? In Isaiah he distinctly says, "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways." Are you and I trying to find out by studying the Scriptures what are God's thoughts and to harmonize our lives with his life? Are we trying to find out what is the deeper, richer meaning of the Saviour's name? Are we seeking to understand what is the mission of the Holy Spirit and how God with the weak things of this world is going to confound the mighty? Or are we going around day after day singing a senseless, silly, siren song: "Jesus will save! Jesus will save! Oh, I am so happy, Jesus will save!" when some of us merely look upon the name of Jesus as an amulet, because we do not know or care who Jesus is or take the trouble to read the words which he has spoken for us? Are we going to look upon the closed lids of the Bible in a superstitious way, as did the peasants of Europe during the dark ages, as though they were something they had no right to touch? Shall we continue to be as ignorant of God's word as that? Or are you going to look upon the Holy Scriptures as a divine letter written by the Heavenly Father to his children, which letter ought to be carefully studied and its commands to be strictly followed out?

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER.

"But," some new convert says, "if the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is essential to a truly developed spiritual character then I am not a true Christian. I practically know nothing about the word of God except that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." That is all I know. Cannot I now accept Christ as my Saviour?" Oh, yes, my brother, you can. You are now a Christian, if you want to be. If you accept and truly believe that one verse just quoted, you are as much a Christian as a little fledgling just hatched out of an egg is a bird. If you accept truly with your whole heart that profound truth and should die to-night, he who promised salvation to every soul who believes and trusts him would take your soul into his safe keeping. But if you live you should grow and develop. You are saved that you may serve him as an example and as a soul winner, and this you can never do unless you learn to know him and his teaching through the study of his word. Remember you are now a Christian only as the bird just hatched out of the egg is a bird. You are a spiritual fledgling; you must eat spiritual food. That spiritual food is to be found in the Word of God, as the breath for your spiri-

BUTTER AS MEDICINE.

It Is Valuable for Weakly, Delicate People.

Butter is so common a commodity that people use it and scarcely ever think what wonderful value lies at their hand in the pats of dainty, yellow cream fat. Of course, they know that it is useful in many branches of cookery, and that without its aid the table would be bare of its thinly rolled bread and butter, its delicate cakelets, and its other usual accessories. Beyond these uses the value of butter is a thing only vaguely thought of.

But this delicate fat is as valuable as the dearest cod liver oil for weakly, thin people, and doctors have frequently recommended the eating of many thin slices of bread thinly spread with butter as a means of pleasantly taking into the bodily tissues one of the purest forms of fat it is possible to get.

Butter is a carbon, and all excess of it is stored up as fat in the body. It gives energy and power to work to those who eat heartily of it. So it is not economy at table to spare the butter, even to the healthy folk. For any one afflicted with consumption butter cookery, if plenty of fat can be digested, is one of the best ways of curing the disease if it is in its early stages, or of keeping it at bay if advanced.

Butter is not a simple fat, composed of merely one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different sorts of fats, and no more complex oil can be taken than this is.

MACHINES ALMOST HUMAN

MARVELLOUS SKILL OF THE ENGINEER.

Ingenuity of Inventors Has Overcome Considerable Difficulties.

"Almost human," is an expression sometimes applied to any specially wonderful invention. Such, for instance, as the American screw-cutting machines, which may be seen at work in the Entfeld Small Arms Factory. The wire goes in at one end, and, without aid of any kind from attendants, comes out at the other in the shape of quite perfectly cut and finished screws.

Other machines seem more than human. A barometer has been devised by Kohlrasch and Topla which is so sensitive to alterations in air pressure that the opening or shutting of a door in the room in which it hangs is sufficient to set the pointer swinging.

Thermometers have attained a perfection almost unthinkable. Professor Langley, of flying machine fame, has revised a heat measure known as a bolometer, which will detect the heat of a wax candle at the distance of a mile! Take this instrument out of shade into moonlight, and the index moves over several degrees. Yet probably few persons have ever imagined that the earth received any heat whatever from the moon. More wonderful still, by the aid of the bolometer the heat received from the fixed stars has been accurately determined.

WEIGHS PERFUMES.

It is well known that a grain or two of musk will perfume a room for years without appreciably losing weight. Yet an Italian scientist has invented an apparatus which weighs perfumes given out by scents or essences.

Another professor, named Feddersen, has devised an instrument which will count down to the hundredth part of a millionth of a second. A human being does well if he can count twelve to the second. This instrument therefore beats man by more than eight million times.

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

HONEYCOMBED WITH SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES.

Besides Being a Military Stronghold, It Is the Greatest Naval Station.

What is commonly called the Island of Gibraltar is not an island at all, but a peninsula connected with the mainland of Spain by a flat, sandy isthmus. It is a solid rock of limestone, stretching north and south, three miles long, three-fourths of a mile wide at its widest part, and the highest point is 1,396 feet above the sea. The lookout and signal station are 1,295 feet above the water. The north and east sides of the rock are almost vertical, the walls standing perpendicular for at least eight hundred, and in some places nine hundred feet. On the south and west sides are a series of terraces, sloping downward, the upper ones being covered with cactus, a thick growth of underrubish and a few trees where soil has lodged, but seventy percent of the surface is bare rock. Among the underbrush rabbits abound in large numbers and are kept from overrunning the island by the soldiers, who are allowed to shoot as many as they like. There are also forty Barbary apes at large, having been released and allowed to look after themselves several years ago. They are seldom seen by people, however, and are very shy. They do not come near the settlements.

This great rock is literally borrowed with tunnels, there being eighty miles of them altogether at different altitudes and in different directions, connecting the fortifications with each other, and with the barracks and the supply stations for food and ammunition. Shafts have been driven down in several places to the sea level, and several reservoirs have been chisled in the living rock for the storage of water. Whatever human genius can do in the way of defensive and offensive preparations has been done and hundreds of millions of dollars have been and are being spent to make it stronger still, because fortresses like bonnets go out of fashion and have to be kept up to date if they are

TO BE MADE USEFUL.

The eighty miles of "galleries," as they call them, with which the rock is honeycombed are said to have been suggested by one Sergt. Ince, of the Royal Engineers during the siege by the French and Spanish in 1779, and the larger part of them were completed by 1783, when the siege was raised. Since then they have been much enlarged, improved and extended, fitted up with electric lights, telephones, hoisting apparatus, miniature tramways and other facilities for communicating between the different fortifications and transferring supplies and ammunition rapidly and safely. The public is allowed to visit a portion of the old galleries, which are practically obsolete, but those which would be most interesting cannot be entered by outsiders—not even with a pass from the governor. The utmost precautions are taken to prevent the public from knowing any more than is necessary about the condition of affairs behind the guns.

Enormous improvements are now being made. Dry docks, warehouses, machine shops, barracks, fortifications, arsenals and other establishments are being erected not only for the use of the army, but to protect a naval station, which is expected to be the greatest in the world. There is to be a new harbor created by erecting a breakwater 12,800 feet long on the eastern side of the peninsula, affording accommodation for twenty-four battleships, twelve cruisers and twenty gunboats and destroyers, with the proper complement of dry docks,

have a very good time. The climate is bad, however, for it is very hot in summer and in winter the cold winds from the Sierra Nevadas of Spain blow over the bay with chilling effect. Then the families of the officers pack up and seek the sunny borders of the bay.

ON THE SPANISH SIDE.

Every bit of the rainfall is saved, because there is no other water except a few brackish springs which are used for mechanical purposes only. Gutters have been chiselled in the rock so that every drop of rain that falls is conducted into large tanks where the water is stored and distributed through the officers' quarters and the barracks by a pumping system and peddled in the streets on the backs of donkeys to the general public. There are several large condensing establishments for turning salt water into fresh, upon which the town would be dependent in a time of drought. At the hotels and in the private houses salt water is used for bathing purposes. We found the pitchers in our bedrooms filled with it, but fresh water was served in carafes when called for.

It is an interesting phenomenon that the water in the Atlantic Ocean is much lighter and carries less salt than that of the Mediterranean. The latter is so much denser that five quarts of it will weigh as much as seven quarts of ocean water, and at the straits, where the two currents meet, the water from the Atlantic floats on the surface. This is explained on the theory of more rapid evaporation in the Mediterranean.

For a city of its size without industries the commerce of Gibraltar is very large. The imports, outside of military supplies amount to many millions a year, so that there must still be a great deal of smuggling, although it is supposed to have been suppressed. Gibraltar is a free port, and no duty is charged upon anything. People living on the mainland come over here to trade, but every one who lands on Spanish soil is searched before he is allowed to leave the dock, and is compelled to pay duty upon every article in his possession, even to a single cigar or a box of matches. And the workmen who go home to La Linea are always searched at night.

In antiquity Gibraltar was a stronghold of the bold Phoenicians, who pushed past the pillars of Hercules as far as Britain to exchange the produce of the tropics for tin and copper. Then came the Romans, and after seven hundred years the Moors, who in their turn were driven out in 1209 by the Spaniards under Guzman the Good. In 1704 Admiral Rook, of the British navy, captured the place, and John Bull has since retained it, although France and Spain have combined forces to take it away from him several times. The last great siege extended from 1779 to 1788. There was a terrific bombardment, but it did not do any permanent damage. The allies had 458 guns in action at one time. The largest number ever in use by the British was 96. The siege cost the allies more than \$12,000,000 and over 6,000 men killed; while the English lost 1,231 men.

POLITE CENSORSHIP.

The censorship over the press in Japan is something to make westerners stare. When a paper ventures too far and the censor is called upon to write the order of suspension, he is brief, but polite—wonderfully polite. The following is the usual formula, as nearly as English can express it: "Deign honorably to cease honorably publishing august paper. Honorable editor, honorable publisher, honorable chief printer, deign honorable to enter august gaol."

It is a very good time. The climate is bad, however, for it is very hot in summer and in winter the cold winds from the Sierra Nevadas of Spain blow over the bay with chilling effect. Then the families of the officers pack up and seek the sunny borders of the bay.

WASHED OUT OF HOME.

In the spring the freshets came, and the surface of the lake rose until the muskrat house was almost submerged. Then, one morning, it was washed from its foundations and the lighter parts of it floated far away. Then the muskrats took to the banks, and they dug long tunnels in the soft soil. Many of the tunnels had two openings, one at the top or side of the bank, and the other down under the water. The last was the one they usually used when entering or leaving their home; the other served not only as a doorway occasionally, but as an air shaft to ventilate the burrow. Sometimes on warm evenings, I would hide in the bushes near the bank, and watch the rats swimming about, chasing one another or lying flat on the surface of the lake.

Sometimes I would see one, homeward bound, swim straight toward me until he was within a few feet of the shore, and presently I would hear a certain hollow sound as he clambered into his burrow through the submerged entrance. And sometimes, in the middle of the day, I would see a female rat gathering grass for her nest. She would swim quietly to a spot where the grass was thick, and, landing, she would walk about, shedding the water from her shining coat and bite off tuft after tuft of grass, until her mouth would hold no more. Then she would launch herself into the water, swim to within a short distance of her burrow and dive. A few minutes later she would reappear and swim off for another load.

WEE BABY RATS.

In the burrows in the banks the young muskrats are born, and I have seen these little fellows at many stages of their immaturity. At first they are blind and hairless, with very blunt noses; and with short, sturdy limbs and thickest bodies. When they begin to get their fur they are pretty little creatures, and soon they learn to follow their mother out of the burrow, and even accompany her in excursions across the lake or stream near which they live. Sometimes I have seen several of them sitting together on a log or stone near the water, into which they would scramble like turtles at the first sign of danger. By the fall they are practically full grown, and no doubt many of them help to gather turf and sticks and leaves with which to make a winter home.

Mr. Beetleson—"Would you like the date put in our engagement-ring, dear?" Miss Beryl—"By all means; and then, if there's room, run in some little motto like 'Any port in a storm,' or 'A bird in the hand,' or something pretty like that, you know."

an open window, stand with your arms akimbo (in order to give your chest full play), and take deep breaths.

Breathe through the nose and exhale through the mouth slowly. Do this several times, inhaling till your lungs will not hold more; every time you do it, you will find that you can take in a little more than you did the last time. Go back to your letters again, and you will be inclined to laugh at your fears. Do this as a regular thing, and fear will not trouble you.

In verification of this statement, everyone knows how a walk in the open will "put life into you" on a fresh morning; it is because more oxygen gets into the lungs. If you practise deep breathing, you get more oxygen as a regular thing, and your courage does not play tricks with you.

NEW SOURCES OF RUBBER.

Roots of a Plant Found on the African Plains.

A French botanist, in the course of his explorations, says the Scientific American, a few weeks ago, in the sandy plains of the French Congo, discovered a plant the bark of which contained a large quantity of fibrous rubber. At the time scarcely any attention was paid to the discovery, but owing to the scarcity of rubber and its high commercial value, which is in reality so prohibitive as to prevent a very wide employment of the substance, attempts are being made in England to turn this new discovery to commercial use. The plant also thrives profusely in Northern Nigeria, and it is these forests which are to be exploited. A sample of the plant has been analyzed by the botanical authorities of Kew Gardens, London, and these investigations show that the rubber exists in the roots in sufficiently large quantities to warrant development. The name of the plant is *Londolphia thallonii*. It is to be found in many places on the west coast of Africa. One firm which is already engaged in the manufacture of this rubber is placing it upon the market at 75 cents a pound, and it is in every respect equal to the ordinary rubber.

India rubber has become such an indispensable material in the arts and sciences that users will be glad to learn that a fresh source of supply is said to have been found in the white mangrove tree, which grows plentifully in the swampy lands along the coast of Central Queensland. The sap is obtained by making incisions in the bark of the tree and allowing it to run into tins. Some samples of the rubber thus obtained are said to have brought \$1 a pound in England. An idea of the importance of the rubber trade may be learned from the statement that the United States and England alone absorb over fifty million pounds annually.

ELEPHANTS FEAR MICE.

An elephant is usually afraid of any small animal to which it is unaccustomed. A dog or cat, and sometimes even a mouse, will cause him annoyance, especially if it runs between the animal's legs. The noise of a mouse running through the hay will often cause an elephant to become excited. The terrors of the mouse to a larger animal is an old story, and many foolish superstitions have arisen from it.

Visitor (calling on friend in hospital)—"Sorry to find you here, old chap; badly hurt?" Patient—"Yes, I am afraid I am. I heard the doctor say I was a 'beautiful case.'"

Cashleigh—"A dog is a man's best friend, because he never forsakes him." Harduppe—"That's right. A man cannot borrow money from a dog."

and the result is two boxes filled with fishes. When he works, whether it be men or angels or creatures, the one thing on their part is obedience. Whether it be a great fish to swallow Jonah, or a little fish to bring a piece of money, or a multitude of fishes to fill these nets, all are obedient to Him. Jesus said, "Let down your nets," but Simon said, "I will let down the net." Unbelief on our part is the great hindrance, yet on this occasion our Lord wrought, notwithstanding Simon's lack of faith. It is our Lord's way to fill empty vessels and empty people, and one of His very precious words to us is, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." (II Kings iv; Ex. xl; II Chron. v; Luke ix; Acts ii; Matt. v, 6; Eph. v, 18). He oft allows us to toil in vain that we may see our own helplessness and let Him work.

When the Lord thus wrought, Simon so saw his unworthiness that he cried, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord" (verse 8); and so it was with others when they saw the glory of the Lord (Job xlii, 5, 6; Isa. vi, 5; Dan. x, 8; Lev. i, 17). We are vessels, earthen vessels, and if we would let the Master have control of us who can tell what great and mighty things He might do? (II Cor. iv, 7; II Tim. ii, 21; Jer. xxlii, 3.) In some unlikely way, and perhaps through some weak but empty vessel, the Spirit of God works and we all stand astonished.

When we are broken down and conscious of our sinfulness and utter unworthiness, then we hear His "Fear not," or "Peace be unto you," or other word of quietness and encouragement. It is only the proud, willful, rebellious and hard of heart who have cause to fear, for all such God will humble and abuse (Isa. ii, 11, 17; Dan. iv, 37). But those who have come to the end of themselves He will bless and use.

As to forsaking all, notice the conditions on which we can become disciples in Matt. xvi, 24; Luke xiv, 33. All who truly receive Jesus Christ as their Saviour become children of God, for the gift of God is eternal life, apart from any works of ours (John i, 12; Rom. vi, 23; III, 24; iv, 5); but to be a disciple means a whole-hearted forsaking of all for His sake. The cost of our salvation fell wholly on Christ; the cost of discipleship falls on us.

AVERAGE AGE.

Of Man Should Be 140 Years Instead of 35.

It is a sad comment upon our scholarship and our civilization that the average life of man to-day should be somewhere between thirty and thirty-five years. With all our scientific advance and our knowledge of hygiene and sanitation we have cut down the life of man to nearly one-sixth since the days of Abraham and Isaac. We have it on good authority that Abraham lived 175 years and that Isaac died at the ripe old age of 180, being "full of years and of days." Job's life was full of trials, boils and vicissitudes, and yet he was 120 years old when he gave up the ghost. Prof. Eli Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, has fixed the minimum limit of man's life at 140 years. Having lived a natural and scientific life from birth, indeed, man need not expect to shuffle off his mortal coil at 140 years. At that time of life he will merely begin to feel himself "full of days." Prof. Metchnikoff shows that man's vermiform appendix is a moral disharmony for whose useful existence we must go back to herb-eating creatures like the rabbit, in which it fulfills a notable function, in the digesting of raw vegetable matter. In man it is nothing but a death-trap, one Paris hospital having treated 448 cases of appendicitis in five years.

trial for the spiritual life of the average man. Some years ago a country boy was riding in the cars toward Philadelphia. In the seat sitting next to him was an old man. After a long conversation, in which the young man told his seat mate that he was going to Philadelphia to find work, the aged man asked him for his letters. "Oh, yes," said the young fellow, "here is one from my old employer. Here is one from my schoolteacher. Here is one from my physician." "Is that all? Have you not one from your minister?" asked his seat mate. "Yes, I have that also." "Well, my young friend," said the old man, "I would advise you to present that letter to some church at once. I am an old sea captain, and I have found out by bitter experience that it is safer when in harbor to tie my ship up to a wharf than to anchor it out in midstream, to be floated around in the tides. By bitter experience I have also found out that no young Christian is safe unless he is bound up in Christian fellowship with other Christians in Sunday services and in the week night prayer meetings." The old sea captain's experience has been mine. I never saw in my life a church member go astray unless you could first trace his spiritual degeneracy in growing absence from the prayer meeting and Sunday services. If you want to keep close to God you must keep close to his praying disciples. Never neglect, unless compelled, a church service. For your spiritual welfare especially, never neglect your week night prayer meeting.

PRAYER IN PUBLIC.

It is necessary for true spiritual life to pray in public. Oh, yes! But it is just as necessary to pray in private. "The Lord thy God is a jealous God." That means in one sense that there are times when God wants us to be alone with him, alone as Christ was alone with the Heavenly Father when Jesus again and again went off alone to pray. He wants us to be alone with him in holy fellowship, as some of us have often been alone with our mothers. Blessed and tender were those hours of sweet communion with our mothers who have now gone beyond. After the rest of the family were all in bed we used to sit up toward midnight, telling her what we wanted to do and asking her if she thought it was best for us to do it. So God the Heavenly Father, wants us at times to come to him when we are alone. He wants us to tell him all our plans. George Whitefield would never accept any invitation to do anything of any import unless he had first talked it over with his "best friend." In the darkness of the bedroom and in the solitary walks through the streets and in the quiet of the office or in the kitchen, God wants us to frankly and freely and lovingly talk with him. He wants us to come to him with the abiding faith of a little child. And the Heavenly Father, "who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly."

THE DIVINE COMMAND.

Our public Christian usefulness to a great extent is dependent upon the intensity of our prayers uttered in secret. Christian brother, never allow your prayer closet to become dust covered and musty. Never let a time come when you will break the telegraphic communication with the heavenly headquarters for prayer. In God's great whispering gallery may your lips learn to utter the divine pleadings so softly that they shall sometimes only be heard by his ear and answered directly only by his loving voice.

The closed lids of God's Bible are often used to extinguish the divine flame burning within the Christian's heart. They can become the barred and bolted doors of superstition, barred and bolted by gross ignorance, endangering the most monstrous of heresies in the darkest of cells. They may become red hot irons putting out the calm, deep blue eyes of faith and love. By an ancient

do unless you learn to know him and his teaching through the study of his word. Remember you are now a Christian only as the bird just hatched out of the egg is a bird. You are a spiritual fledgling; you must eat spiritual food. That spiritual food is to be found in the Word of God, as the breath for your spiritual lungs is to be found in the atmosphere of prayer.

THE FIRESIDE STANDARD.

Every man's home to a certain extent is his own castle. He can lift what standards he pleases over his own fireside. He can emphatically say, as did God's servant of old, "Let others do as they will, but as for me and my house we shall serve the Lord." Or he can open his own home to shelter and entertain evil temptations of all sorts. But let no man think if he surrenders his house to evil practices and yields himself and his home to the seductions of the world that he can at the same time live a spiritual life, nor can he expect that those around him, who are bound to him by ties of blood and love, will lead spiritual lives. He must, if he would live right, not only consecrate his own life every morning to God, but in the presence of his children he must offer a petition to God for them to consecrate their lives to Christ also.

IN TOUCH WITH CHRIST.

By coming in touch with Christ's life shall we have the Spirit's flame leap and glow and resistlessly move on and scatter and and consume our sins and our brother's sins, even as the prairie fire makes serpent, prairie dog, horse, buffalo and deer turn and flee for their lives.

In welcoming the church members to Christ's altar I have but one more question to ask and to answer. In what, O struggling friend, does the chief definition of being a Christian consist? Ought you to say, "I want to be a Christian to escape the evil effects of sin?" "I want to be a Christian to be happy?" "I want to be a Christian in order that I may reach heaven?" Oh, no. You should want to be a Christian, not for your own beautification, but in order that God may be glorified. In order to glorify God we should work for him. In order to glorify God we should give to him of our temporal substance. In order to glorify God we should pray to him. We should read the Bible that we can further find out how Christ may continue to be glorified. May our lives be filled with holy zeal for the glorification of the blessed Saviour on earth and in heaven. I congratulate you in this, the supreme moment of your life, when you start in the service of Jesus Christ. Christian brother, give me thy hand.

BISHOP SUPPORTS CREMATION.

The report of the Manchester, England, Crematorium, issued recently, points out that the new Bishop of Manchester is a strong supporter of cremation, not only because it is preferable for sanitary reason, but because it is preferable, most reverent, and decent treatment of the bodies of the dead, and is in accordance with the Christian belief. During the year 92 cremations, making a total of 738, have taken place at the Manchester Crematorium.

"Mr. Dabble," said a lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed you were speculating, were you not?" "Yes, sir." "You were in oil?" "I was." "And what are you in now?" "Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.

An auctioneer, putting up an antique Roman helmet for sale, told the company he was informed that it had belonged to Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was an iron or brass founder he could not tell.

ences.

Another professor, named Feddersen, has devised an instrument which will count down to the hundredth part of a millionth of a second. A human being does well if he can count twelve to the second. This instrument therefore beats man by more than eight million times.

To come down to more simple everyday matters, it is now possible to cut hair by machinery. The new hair-cutting machine looks very like the cap worn by a water polo player. Attached to its under surface are 26 small pairs of scissors, each working independently of the rest. All the operator need do is to wind up the clockwork machinery, adjust the cap and wait until the machine has done its work. This it accomplishes within 25 seconds.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WEAVING.

A famous novelist has recently secured the British patent rights of an Italian invention known as the sculptograph. Szepeanik, the Polish wizard, who invented the electro-scope, by which it is possible to see at a great distance, is responsible for an electric weaving machine, which does work far beyond anything which unassisted man could produce. By its means a design for an elaborate piece of tapestry, which would have taken six or eight months to make by hand is now finished within an hour, and that with an accuracy far more perfect than the eye of any human being could achieve. This result is arrived at by photography. The camera is the biggest in existence. It weighs two tons, and the plates are four feet square. Each plate or "raster," as it is called, is ruled in to no fewer than eight hundred thousand small squares, the shape varying with the pattern to be woven. It has been estimated that this invention is saving considerably over two millions sterling a year in the textile industries. When universally adopted, this amount will be largely increased.

EASY FOR OLD EYES.

Such simple operations as the threading of needles can now be done by machinery. In making Swiss or Hamburg lace on a loom, many hundreds, or even thousands, of threaded needles are employed. Formerly the threading was all done by hand, and was naturally a very slow process. The new machine, which is almost entirely automatic, takes the needles one by one from a hopper, carries each along, threads it, ties a knot, cuts the thread off even, takes the needle across to its proper place, and sticks it in a rack. It works ceaselessly at the terrific rate of a thousand needles a minute!

The new automatic potato planter only requires that potatoes shall be supplied to it. It does the rest on its own initiative. It takes the potatoes one by one, cuts each into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, and separates the eyes. These it plants at any desired distance along a furrow.

DECLINE OF GERMAN ARMY.

"Though very possibly the German army has not yet lost its military perfection, it can hardly be doubted," says the London Spectator, "that a great change has come over it. It does not fit into the national life as it used to. In the first place, its pretensions are challenged by civilians—fearfully and anxiously, of course, but still they are challenged. Next, the officers have become much more of a caste than formerly, and at the same time are not content with the old simple German life. The desire to dress well, to live well, and to lead a life of luxury and pleasure has been immensely developed, and every now and again the law courts give us glimpses into very sordid aspects of military life."

a naval station, which is expected to be the greatest in the world. There is to be a new harbor created by erecting a breakwater 12,800 feet long on the eastern side of the peninsula, affording accommodation for twenty-four battleships, twelve cruisers and twenty gunboats and destroyers, with the proper complement of dry docks, machine shops, gun factories, repair shops, arsenals, supply warehouses and other accessories. The plan of the British Government now being carried out contemplates the expenditure of \$22,500,000 during the next few years. This was recommended by a commission appointed by parliament and was made necessary by the improvement in

LONG-RANGE GUNS.

The Spaniards on the mainland have the advantage of a range of mountains, with foothills within six miles' range of the British fortifications, and batteries could be placed so as to rake the entire harbor upon the west side of the island regardless of the strength of the British guns of the garrison above. There has been no other anchorage for vessels at Gibraltar; in the present harbor the British fleet has found an asylum for 150 years, and was considered entirely safe from danger. The town is on that side of the rock; the ferriesboats land there, and the ocean steamers which pass back and forth land daily stop there to discharge and receive passengers and cargo. Upon that side of the rock more than \$100,000,000 has been expended by the British Government for military purposes, but to the amazement of all mankind who read such things the parliamentary commission (which was one of the results of the disasters in South Africa) reported that Gibraltar was practically defenceless as a naval base, and that the money expended upon guns and fortifications and barracks upon the west side of the island facing the Spanish town of Algeciras was practically wasted.

England has had two purposes in maintaining this great citadel; one is to command the entrance to the Mediterranean, which is very important, owing to her interests in Egypt and the east. The straits are twelve miles wide, and the guns on Gibraltar are so placed that they can sweep the water clear if an enemy of England attempted to send a fleet either way, in or out of the Mediterranean. And the rock has been considered equally important as a naval base, as a supply and repair station for the fleets of His British Majesty. Thousands of tons of coal are kept there in storage continually; there are shops capable of producing and repairing any article that is needed in war; a breakwater has been extended from time to time, until it now encloses sufficient water to float a fleet of thirty or forty cruisers and battleships, and the people of Great Britain have felt that the rock was not only impregnable, but could shelter and protect its ships.

AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

The Spanish Government has never made any attempt to fortify the mountains that surround the Bay of Gibraltar, and Great Britain would undoubtedly enter an earnest protest if any plan were made to do so, but that does not alter the situation. If new modern powerful ordnance should be installed among the Spanish hills the present harbor of Gibraltar would be useless for British ships. Hence it became necessary to prepare for protection elsewhere, and it is now proposed to enclose more than a square mile of water upon the west side of the rock in the open Mediterranean well out of the range of Spanish guns, where a fleet and the storehouses and machine shops could only be attacked from the open sea.

To carry out this work between eleven and twelve thousand men are being employed, most of them Spaniards, who live in the little town of

La Linea de la Concepcion, at the end of the isthmus. They are paid an average of \$1 a day. The lowest wages are 75 cents. For similar work they would not receive more than 25 or 30 cents in Spain, but they are compelled to do a full day's labor; and are not allowed holidays and are not permitted to smoke cigarettes. This is a demonstration of what Spanish labor is capable of doing if it is properly directed under modern conditions.

The laborers, however, are not allowed to live in town. At six o'clock every morning the "Sergeant of the Keys," an official of much importance, marches down through the principal streets of Gibraltar with a full band or drum corps behind him, escorted by a guard, and goes through the ceremony of unlocking the gates of the city, when at once workmen begin to pour in at a continuous procession. At sunset "The Sergeant of the Keys" goes down to lock the gates with similar ceremony, and nobody can leave Gibraltar after that hour, although there is a small door in the big gate by which people are allowed to enter who arrive by the late boat.

THE TOWN OF LA LINEA.

from which these men come, has about thirty thousand inhabitants, nearly all of whom are dependent upon Gibraltar for support. The men work on the fortifications and the women raise garden truck and fruit, for Gibraltar is entirely dependent upon La Linea for market supplies. Between the two towns is a strip of neutral ground, about two miles long, where no one is allowed to live. It is occupied by a race course, a football field, golf links, and used for other peaceful purposes.

In case of siege the garrison would be sustained by the supplies that are stored away in the warehouses, but the people of the town would have to look out for themselves. There are 26,000 people on the rock including 6,000 soldiers, a heterogeneous mass representing every nation and race, including many fugitives from justice and human dritwood, such as you find at all similar ports where vessels are constantly passing to and fro. Panama, Singapore, Hongkong, Port Said, Puenta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan, have a similar population, but Gibraltar is very orderly and is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in the world, being entirely under military discipline. Not including the soldiers, three-quarters of the population are Spaniards, and the Spanish language is heard more frequently than any other. There are also a large number of Arabs and Jews. The red uniforms of the soldiers and the white robes of the Arabs give a striking color to the picture.

The town is composed of high, gloomy-looking old stone buildings, divided by narrow, crooked streets, running one above the other as the terraces rise. A few small gardens are cultivated with difficulty, and there is a park filled with tropical plants, where the band plays every night and all the people gather. There is an assembly room for common social purposes, a cemetery for the dead, and a theatre for amusement, all provided by the British Government. There are several churches of different denominations so that everybody can worship according to his own faith, and the governor occupies a front pew at the Church of England service, which is officially conducted by an army chaplain.

Society is confined chiefly to the officers' families, and they seem to have a very good time. The climate is bad, however, for it is very hot in summer and in winter the cold winds from the Sierra Novadas of Spain blow over the bay with chilling effect. Then the families of the officers pack up and seek the sunny borders of the bay

SOME MUSKRAT STORIES

FOLLOWING ALONG FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE.

Struggles For Food When the Snow Comes—First Excursions of the Babies.

Last winter I was walking along the shore of a frozen, snow-covered lake, when I came upon a muskrat house—a dark, dome-shaped mass of leaves and turf rising some two feet above the surrounding ice and capped with snow, writes a correspondent. Scarcely three feet away there ran a line of fox tracks, and twenty yards from the shore these were crossed by the trail of a ruffed grouse, who, for some reason, had been walking across the lake. The fox had not even stopped to sniff at the muskrat house, for perhaps no one knew better than he what a waste of time it would have been. Reynard is very fond of muskrats, and no doubt in winter they would be more than acceptable. But it would take him a long time to scratch through the thick walls of such a house as I was looking at, when they were frozen into one solid mass, and it would take the muskrat something less than a second to escape into the lake, through the doorways which were well below the ice. Of muskrat tracks there was not a sign at this point, but I knew that I should find them somewhere along the shore, for muskrats seldom stay away from the land very long. Fifty yards further on I came to a little creek, at the side of which a dark spot showed where the ice was very thin. This was the spot which the muskrats kept open, and where they left and re-entered the water every night. From the dark spot in the ice there was

A WELL-BEATEN PATH through the snow leading to the top of the bank, where it divided into several paths less well defined. Here the character of a muskrat's trail could be observed; the marks of the small fore feet, the large, partly webbed hind feet, and between them all a single line, made by the sharp-edged, almost hairless tail as it had trailed on the ground behind. A single trail led up to a clump of old apple trees, but the animal which made it had evidently been on a literally fruitless quest, for there was no sign of his having found anything eatable.

The other trails led to a corn field nearly a quarter of a mile from the water, and here the snow presented the appearance of a railway map, with lines crossing and recrossing each other in every direction. At frequent intervals there were holes in the snow, scratched through to the bare ground by the muskrats, who sought to glean a few kernels of corn from the frozen earth. In one place the snow had been cut up, as though two teams of pigmies had been playing football there, and I found explanation enough in the remains of a single ear of corn, from which every kernel had been eaten. No doubt the hungry muskrats had found the ear under the snow, and had hauled and pulled and fought each other in their efforts to get a share of the coveted food.

WHEN A THAW CAME.

A few days afterwards, we had some warm weather, and the snow and ice melted from the surface of the lake. After that there came some clear, frosty nights, and again the lake was frozen over, this time with strong, transparent ice. I went to visit the muskrat house, and when I came near I ran out upon the ice and leaped upon the dome of the little dwelling, shaking it to its foundations. I could hear no sound from the interior, but, as I shook the structure, I saw three or four shadowy forms shooting outward through the water beneath the ice. Of course, these were the rats, and I managed to keep my eye on one of them as he

TO CUT OR SPLIT GLASS.

If You Know How, it Can be Done Done Without a Diamond.

It often occurs that glass tubes of various dimensions have to be cut where a diamond is not at hand, as in shops and power plants where oil and water tubes must be neatly fitted. The usual method adopted is to file a small groove around the tube and separate the glass with a sharp rap at the place weakened by the file. The result is not always satisfactory, because the ends often break unevenly owing to the difficulty of making a straight groove with the file. Better results are obtained when only a small incision is made with a file, just enough to cut through the enamel of the tube, on one side, and not all around. While the tube is still warm from the friction of the file, the tube is then taken between the thumbs and forefinger, the thumbs opposite the file incision, and the forefingers around the tubing, close to but not covering the incision. Pressure of the thumbs invariably causes the tube to break in as straight and clean a line as though cut with a diamond.

Another method is to use a fine saw blade, (the finer toothed the better, for a saw is only another form of a file), and this should be kept fed with fine emery, carborundum, or pulverized silica sand of hard grit, moistened with camphor, oil, turpentine or water. A straight, steady and even stroke should be made, and when the work is carefully done against a gauge the cut will be as true as though it had been ground. Nor is even a toothed blade necessary, if a suitable hard and finely gritted abrasive is used and regularly fed between the glass and fine wire, watchspring, or blunt but even blade of an ordinary table knife. The latter will be somewhat slow, of course, but a fine steel wire run at high speed like a band saw, if regularly fed with fine emery or carborundum, will give very satisfactory results, not only for cutting either straight lines or curves in window, but plate or optical glass, in such thickness as makes cutting with a diamond difficult, precarious or impossible.

Window glass, especially single strength, can be accurately split either in straight or curved lines by first making an incision through the enamel of the glass, and then holding a hot iron close to the incision till a fracture is started. The fracture will follow the hot iron with remarkable fidelity. The iron should be preferably round and somewhat blunt and with a bulky head (like an ordinary fire poker), so as to retain its heat well for long cuts, especially for thick sheets, to keep the fracture going when once started, even if two heated irons have to be used.

BREATHING AND COURAGE.

Get More Oxygen Into Your Lungs.

The importance of learning to breathe properly has often been insisted on by medical men, who tell us that we shall be healthier if we habitually take deep breaths and thus completely fill our lungs; but deep breathing is now put forward as a courage-reviver.

When the prospect looks rather black, and there is an insidious suggestion somewhere within you that the best thing you can do is to go to the Antipodes and make a fresh start; when you have an attack of the blues, and dread to open your morning letters lest one shall contain information that will upset some of your happy plans; then you had better go into the open, or approach an open window, stand with your arms akimbo (in order to give your chest full play), and take deep breaths.

Breathe through the nose and exhale through the mouth slowly. Do this several times, inhaling till your lungs will not hold more, every time

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JAN. 31.

Text of the Lesson, Luke vi., 1-11. Golden Text, John viii., 31.

..To-day's lesson tells of several fishermen who left all to follow Jesus. It would seem from John i., 40-51, that Andrew and Simon, Philip and Nathanael had already begun to follow Him, but evidently not to the extent of forsaking all to follow Him fully. After the people of Nazareth drove Him out He made Capernaum His home, and from thence He went about all Galilee teaching, preaching and healing all manner of sickness and disease (Matt. iv., 18, 23). It would seem from Matt. iv., 18-22; Mark i., 16-20, that Simon and Andrew took a step further in following than that recorded in John i., and that James and John heartily joined them.

On that occasion Simon and Andrew were casting a net into the sea, while James and John were in the ship with their father mending their nets. In our lesson to-day the fishermen had gone out of their ships and were washing their nets. There is no need to try to reconcile the records. Let them stand as records of different events. In the first they forsook their nets, but now they forsake all.

The life of the believer is a series of separations from sin and self and the world to become more wholly the Lord's for His service.

According to gospel harmonies it is probable that the sermon on the mount (Matt. v., 7) comes in between the last lesson and this one, but the order of events is not of so much importance as becoming better acquainted with God through Jesus Christ. As we see Him standing by the lake of Gennesaret, the sea of Galilee, we remember that He made it and every living thing in it, the river that flows through it and the hills that surround it; all things were made by Him and for Him (Col. i., 16; Heb. i., 3; John i., 1-3).

The people see that He spoke as never man spake, and they crowd around Him to receive the living bread and living water which are in Him. That he may separate a little from the crowd and thus be better able to teach them, He steps into Simon's boat and asks him to push out a little from the land, and, sitting down, He taught them out of the boat. We may safely conclude that He taught them out of the Scriptures the things of the kingdom and the things concerning Himself, and that His word was with power, and that some believed and some believed not; for He Himself taught that the seed always falls on wayside, rocky, thorny and good ground. Blessed are all who receive His word with meekness (Jas. i., 21). Having

used Simon's boat as a pulpit He will reward him for the loan of it, and so He told him to launch out into the deep and let down his nets for a draft. No one ever suffered loss by giving attention to the special work of Christ, but multitudes have been blessed for time and eternity by obeying Matt. vi., 33. If we see to His work He will see to all our need better than we could.

There were plenty of fish in the sea and they were no mean fishermen, but "toiled and taken nothing" describes the result of their labor. It had been thus far their skill, their wisdom, their labor. Now it is His word that they let down the net, and the result is two boats filled with fishes. When He works, whether it be men or angels or creatures, the one thing on their part is obedience. Whether it be a great fish to swallow Jonah, or a little fish to bring a piece of money, or a multitude of fishes to fill these nets, all are obedient to Him. Jesus said,

for the spiritual life of the average man. Some years ago a country boy was riding in the cars toward Philadelphia. In the seat sitting next to him was an old man. After a long conversation, in which the young man told his seat mate that he was going to Philadelphia to find work, the aged man asked him for his letters. "Oh, yes," said the young fellow, "here is one from my old employer. Here is one from my schoolteacher. Here is one from my physician." "Is that all? Have you not one from your minister?" asked his seat mate. "Yes, I have that also." "Well, my young friend," said the old man, "I would advise you to present that letter to some church at once. I am an old sea captain, and I have found out by bitter experience that it is safer when in harbor to tie my ship up to a wharf than to anchor it out in midstream, to be floated around in the tides. By bitter experience I have also found out that no young Christian is safe unless he is bound up in Christian fellowship with other Christians in Sunday services and in the week night prayer meetings." The old sea captain's experience has been mine. I never saw in my life a church member go astray unless you could first trace his spiritual degeneracy in growing absence from the prayer meeting and Sunday services. If you want to keep close to God you must keep close to his praying disciples. Never neglect, unless compelled, a church service. For your spiritual welfare especially, never neglect your week night prayer meeting.

PRAYER IN PUBLIC.

It is necessary for true spiritual life to pray in public. Oh, yes! But it is just as necessary to pray in private. "The Lord thy God is a jealous God." That means in one sense that there are times when God wants us to be alone with him, alone as Christ was alone with the Heavenly Father when Jesus again and again went off alone to pray. He wants us to be alone with him in holy fellowship, as some of us have often been alone with our mothers. Blessed and tender were those hours of sweet communion with our mothers who have now gone beyond. After the rest of the family were all in bed we used to sit up toward midnight, telling her what we wanted to do and asking her if she thought it was best for us to do it. So God the Heavenly Father, wants us at times to come to him when we are alone. He wants us to tell him all our plans. George Whitefield would never accept any invitation to do anything of any import unless he had first talked it over with his "best friend." In the darkness of the bedroom and in the solitary walks through the streets and in the quiet of the office or in the kitchen, God wants us to frankly and freely and lovingly talk with him. He wants us to come to him with the abiding faith of a little child. And the Heavenly Father, "who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly."

THE DIVINE COMMAND.

Our public Christian usefulness to a great extent is dependent upon the intensity of our prayers uttered in secret. Christian brother, never allow your prayer closet to become dust covered and musty. Never let a time come when you will break the telegraphic communication with the heavenly headquarters for prayer. In God's great whispering gallery may your lips learn to utter the divine pleadings so softly that they shall sometimes only be heard by his ear and answered directly only by his loving voice.

The closed lids of God's Bible are often used to extinguish the divine flame burning within the Christian's heart. They can become the barred and bolted doors of superstition, barred and bolted by gross ignorance, endangering the most monstrous of heresies in the darkest of cells. They may become red hot irons putting out the calm, deep blue eyes of faith and love. By an ancient

do unless you learn to know him and his teaching through the study of his word. Remember you are now a Christian only as the bird just hatched out of the egg is a bird. You are a spiritual fledgling; you must eat spiritual food. That spiritual food is to be found in the Word of God, as the breath for your spiritual lungs is to be found in the atmosphere of prayer.

THE FIRESIDE STANDARD.

Every man's home to a certain extent is his own castle. He can lift what standards he pleases over his own fireside. He can emphatically say, as did God's servant of old, "Let others do as they will, but as for me and my house we shall serve the Lord." Or he can open his own home to shelter and entertain evil temptations of all sorts. But let no man think if he surrenders his house to evil practices and yields himself and his home to the seductions of the world that he can at the same time live a spiritual life, nor can he expect that those around him, who are bound to him by ties of blood and love, will lead spiritual lives. He must, if he would live right, not only consecrate his own life every morning to God, but in the presence of his children he must offer a petition to God for them, to consecrate their lives to Christ also.

IN TOUCH WITH CHRIST.

By coming in touch with Christ's life shall we have the Spirit's flame leap and glow and resistlessly move on and scatter and and consume our sins and our brother's sins, even as the prairie fire makes serpent, prairie dog, horse, buffalo and deer turn and flee for their lives.

In welcoming the church members to Christ's altar I have but one more question to ask and to answer. In what, O struggling friend, does the chief definition of being a Christian consist? Ought you to say, "I want to be a Christian to escape the evil effects of sin?" "I want to be a Christian to be happy?" "I want to be a Christian in order that I may reach heaven?" Oh, no. You should want to be a Christian, not for your own beautification, but in order that God may be glorified. In order to glorify God we should work for him. In order to glorify God we should give to him of our temporal substance. In order to glorify God we should pray to him. We should read the Bible that we can further find out how Christ may continue to be glorified. May our lives be filled with holy zeal for the glorification of the blessed Saviour on earth and in heaven. I congratulate you in this, the supreme moment of your life, when you start in the service of Jesus Christ. Christian brother, give me thy hand.

BISHOP SUPPORTS CREMATION.

The report of the Manchester, England, Crematorium, issued recently, points out that the new Bishop of Manchester is a strong supporter of cremation, not only because it is preferable for sanitary reason, but because it is preferable, most reverent, and decent treatment of the bodies of the dead, and is in accordance with the Christian belief. During the year 92 cremations, making a total of 738, have taken place at the Manchester Crematorium.

"Mr. Dabble," said a lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed you were speculating, were you not?" "Yes, sir." "You were in oil?" "I was." "And what are you in now?" "Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.

An auctioneer, putting up an antique Roman helmet for sale, told the company he was informed that it had belonged to Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was an iron or brass founder he could not tell.

permeation given out by science or senses.

Another professor, named Feddersen, has devised an instrument which will count down to the hundredth part of a millionth of a second. A human being does well if he can count twelve to the second. This instrument therefore beats man by more than eight million times.

To come down to more simple everyday matters, it is now possible to cut hair by machinery. The new hair-cutting machine looks very like the cap worn by a water polo player. Attached to its under surface are 26 small pairs of scissors, each working independently of the rest. All the operator need do is to wind up the clockwork machinery, adjust the cap and wait until the machine has done its work. This it accomplishes within 25 seconds.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN WEAVING.

A famous novelist has recently secured the British patent rights of an Italian invention known as the sculptograph. Szepepanik, the Polish wizard, who invented the electro-scope, by which it is possible to see at a great distance, is responsible for an electric weaving machine, which does work far beyond anything which unassisted man could produce. By its means a design for an elaborate piece of tapestry, which would have taken six or eight months to make by hand is now finished within an hour, and that with an accuracy far more perfect than the eye of any human being could achieve. This result is arrived at by photography. The camera is the biggest in existence. It weighs two tons, and the plates are four feet square. Each plate or "raster," as it is called, is ruled in to no fewer than eight hundred thousand small squares, the shape varying with the pattern to be woven. It has been estimated that this invention is saving considerably over two millions sterling a year in the textile industries. When universally adopted, this amount will be largely increased.

EASY FOR OLD EYES.

Such simple operations as the threading of needles can now be done by machinery. In making Swiss or Hamburg lace on a loom, many hundreds, or even thousands, of threaded needles are employed. Formerly the threading was all done by hand, and was naturally a very slow process. The new machine, which is almost entirely automatic, takes the needles one by one from a hopper, carries each along, threads it, ties a knot, cuts the thread off even, takes the needle across to its proper place, and sticks it in a rack. It works ceaselessly at the terrific rate of a thousand needles a minute!

The new automatic potato planter only requires that potatoes shall be supplied to it. It does the rest on its own initiative. It takes the potatoes one by one, cuts each into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, and separates the eyes. These it plants at any desired distance along a furrow.

DECLINE OF GERMAN ARMY.

"Though very possibly the German army has not yet lost its military perfection, it can hardly be doubted," says the London Spectator, "that a great change has come over it. It does not fit into the national life as it used to. In the first place, its pretensions are challenged by civilians—fearfully and anxiously, of course, but still they are challenged. Next, the officers have become much more of a caste than formerly, and at the same time are not content with the old simple German life. The desire to dress well, to live well, and to lead a life of luxury and pleasure has been immensely developed, and every now and again the law courts give us glimpses into very sordid aspects of military life."

a naval station, which is expected to be the greatest in the world. There is to be a new harbor created by erecting a breakwater 12,800 feet long on the eastern side of the peninsula, affording accommodation for twenty-four battleships, twelve cruisers and twenty gunboats and destroyers, with the proper complement of dry docks, machine shops, gun factories, repair shops, arsenals, supply warehouses and other accessories. The plan of the British Government now being carried out contemplates the expenditure of \$22,500,000 during the next few years. This was recommended by a commission appointed by parliament and was made necessary by the improvement in

LONG-RANGE GUNS.

The Spaniards on the mainland have the advantage of a range of mountains, with foothills within six miles' range of the British fortifications, and batteries could be placed so as to rake the entire harbor upon the west side of the island regardless of the strength of the British guns of the garrison above. There has been no other anchorage for vessels at Gibraltar; in the present harbor the British fleet has found an asylum for 150 years, and was considered entirely safe from danger. The town is on that side of the rock; the ferriesboats land there, and the ocean steamers which pass back and forth daily stop there to discharge and receive passengers and cargo. Upon that side of the rock more than \$100,000,000 has been expended by the British Government for military purposes, but to the amazement of all mankind who read such things the parliamentary commission (which was one of the results of the disasters in South Africa) reported that Gibraltar was practically defenceless as a naval base, and that the money expended upon guns and fortifications and barracks upon the west side of the island facing the Spanish town of Algeciras was practically wasted.

England has had two purposes in maintaining this great citadel; one is to command the entrance to the Mediterranean, which is very important, owing to her interests in Egypt and the east. The straits are twelve miles wide, and the guns on Gibraltar are so placed that they can sweep the water clear if an enemy of England attempted to send a fleet either way, in or out of the Mediterranean. And the rock has been considered equally important as a naval base, as a supply and repair station for the fleets of His British Majesty. Thousands of tons of coal are kept there in storage continually; there are shops capable of producing and repairing any article that is needed in war; a breakwater has been extended from time to time, until it now encloses sufficient water to float a fleet of thirty or forty cruisers and battleships, and the people of Great Britain have felt that the rock was not only impregnable, but could shelter and protect its ships.

AGAINST ALL ENEMIES.

The Spanish Government has never made any attempt to fortify the mountains that surround the Bay of Gibraltar, and Great Britain would undoubtedly enter an earnest protest if any plan were made to do so, but that does not alter the situation. If new modern powerful ordnance should be installed among the Spanish hills the present harbor of Gibraltar would be useless for British ships. Hence it became necessary to prepare for protection elsewhere, and it is now proposed to enclose more than a square mile of water upon the west side of the rock in the open Mediterranean well out of the range of Spanish guns, where a fleet and the storehouses and machine shops could only be attacked from the open sea.

To carry out this work between eleven and twelve thousand men are being employed, most of them Spaniards, who live in the little town of

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Wheat—Market for Ontario wheats is strong, with few sellers. No. 2 white, red, and mixed are all quoted at 81 to 82c at outside points. No. 2 Spring steady at 75 to 76c east, and No. 2 goose at 72c. Manitoba wheat is firmer. At upper lake ports No. 1 Northern is quoted at 92c and No. 2 Northern at 89c. No. 1 hard nominal at 94c lake ports. For grinding in transit quotations are 6c higher than above.

Oats—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 2 white sold at 29c west, and at 30c low freights to New York. No. 1 white quoted at 31 to 31c low freights.

Barley—The market is quiet, with the prices steady. No. 2 quoted at 43c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 41c, and No. 3 at 40c middle freights.

Peas—Trade is quiet, and prices unchanged. No. 2 white quoted at 62c west and at 63c east.

Rye—The market is steady, with No. 2 quoted at 52c west, and at 52½ to 53c east.

Corn—The market is quiet and prices firm. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 51 to 51½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50½c. Old Canadian is very scarce and firm. Canadian corn, 43 to 43½c on track, Toronto, and 38 to 39c west.

Buckwheat—The market is firm, with demand good. No. 2 sold at 48c, middle freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are firm at \$3.12 middle freights in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.65 in bbls. Manitoba flours are firm. No. 1 patents, \$4.75 to \$4.90. No. 2 patents, \$4.45 to \$4.60, and strong bakers', \$4.35 to \$4.50 on track, Toronto.

Milled Bran—Bran steady at \$16.50, and shorts at \$17.75 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$14.50, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18 and shorts at \$20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—There is a quiet trade with prices steady at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. for the best stock.

Dried Apples—The demand is limited, with prices 3½ to 4½c per lb. Evaporated apples 6c per lb.

Beans—Trade is dull, and prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 26 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is firm at 6½ to 7½c per lb., for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$2 for comb.

Hay—The market is firm, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at \$8.75 to \$9 on track Toronto, and mixed at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—The market is quiet at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with the offerings small. Choice cars are quoted at 77 to 80c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 70 to 72c per bag.

Poultry—The demand is fair, and prices unchanged. Chickens, 9 to 11c per lb. Turkeys are quoted at 12½ to 14c per lb., and geese at 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks at 10c per lb., or \$1 to \$1.25 per pair; fowls, 6½ to 7½c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with supplies ample, and prices unchanged. Only choice qualities in demand. We quote—First 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 18c; choice large rolls, 16c; selected dairy tubs, 16c; secondary grades, rolls and tubs, 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 19 to 19½c.

Eggs—Market firm and unchanged. We quote—New laid, 35c; selects, 36c; old stores, 34 to 35c.

country dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7; live hogs, \$5.50. Eggs—Candled selected, 27c; Montreal limed, 28c; Western limed, 22 to 23c; refrigerator, late Fall stock, 23 to 24c; Summer stock, 20 to 21c. Butter—Eastern 19 to 21c, according to quality; Western dairy in tubs, 16c; Western rolls, 16½ to 17c. Cheese—Ontario 10½ to 11c; Townships, 10½ to 10¾c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Trade at the Western Market was active in butchers' and exporters' cattle to-day, and prices were firm. About five loads of exporters' were received, some of them being of fairly choice quality. The demand for them was steady and values were firm. The highest price reported was \$4.80, which was paid for a load. Four dollars and seventy cents was obtained for another. A load was left over unsold.

In butchers' descriptions an active business was transacted, and although several lots of good choice animals were on the market, buyers did not secure enough to satisfy their demands. Medium grades were liberally represented in the offerings.

Operators complained of the scarcity of butchers' and export cows which were not brought forward in sufficient numbers to satisfy the wants of the trade. The values in consequence developed a stronger tone.

Both the heavy and lighter classes of bulls were not sold at prices entirely satisfactory to the drovers, who generally reported business in these to be quiet.

There was a light call for stockers, but none were forthcoming. One or two loads of short-keep feeders of above 1,200 lb. were sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs were in brisk demand, and the market for them developed a strong feeling by reason of the light deliveries. Five dollars and fifty cents was paid for a load of export lambs, and \$5 for a lot of butchers'. Calves continued steady and unchanged.

Trade in exporters' was light in volume and prices held firm. We quote—\$4.40 to \$4.80 per cwt.

The enquiry for butchers' was much improved, and prices were firmer. Quotations follow:—Select butchers', \$4.20 to \$4.40; best loads, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.85 to \$4.25; fair to good butchers', \$3.75 to \$4.10; medium butchers', \$3.20 to \$3.70; common, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Business in butchers' and exporters' cows were limited by reason of the lightness of deliveries. We quote as follows:—Export cows, \$3.25 to \$3.40; medium butchers' cows, \$2.25 to \$3; canners, \$1.25 to \$2 per cwt.

Bulls suitable for the export trade sold at \$3.90 to \$4.10 per cwt. The enquiry for feeders continued light. We quote as follows:—Feeders 1,000 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; stockers, 450 to 750 lbs., \$2.25 to \$3, according to quality.

The prices of milch cows ranged from \$25 to \$55 each.

A good demand prevailed in sheep and lambs. Prices are as follows:—Export ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$3; butchers' sheep, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$4.60 to \$5.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt., and \$2 to \$10 each.

Hogs were unchanged. We quote as follows:—Selects of prime bacon quality, not more than 200 nor less than 160 lbs., off cars, Toronto, \$5.12½; fats and lights, \$4.87½; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags, \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Ruffian Attacked Woman in Store With Iron Bolt.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—Mrs. J. Parker, who keeps a small grocery at the corner of Colborne and Simcoe Streets, was the victim of a murderous assault on

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Notes of Proceedings in the Local House.

NEW TAX BILL.

It is said that the bill now proposed will prove to be a most interesting document. The Attorney-General has been in consultation with Mr. Forman, of the Toronto Assessment Department; Mr. Hutton, of Hamilton; Mr. Mackelcan, and other assessment experts, since the meetings of the committee in December, and the result of their deliberations is the new bill.

It is asserted that the franchise holding corporations will find themselves face to face with a law that they will have difficulty in evading. Telephone companies and street railways will, in towns and cities, be taxed on their earnings, and with regard to these, machinery will be established for collecting and receiving sworn returns.

The telephone companies are not to escape in the outside municipalities. There they will be taxed on their wires, which is practically the only property the company owns in interurban municipalities. The tax will not be on any assessment of the wires, but will be levied at so much a wire.

The steam railways will, under the new bill, be taxed on a new basis of assessment, which will cover their rails and roadbed as well as their land and real property.

The proposed Railway Commission will likely be omitted.

The so-called house tax, under which it was proposed to tax every householder according to the rental he paid, will also be dropped out.

BUSINESS TAX RETAINED.

The so-called "business tax," which is to work in something the same manner in the case of business places, will be retained, and the idea has in one or two instances been developed in a somewhat radical way. The business tax is to take the place of the present personality and income tax, great difficulty having been experienced in getting a proper valuation of personality and income. A simple basis for the business tax will be adopted. In the case of the general run of merchants it will be 25 per cent. of the assessed value of his premises. That is, a store and the lot on which it stands are assessed, say, at \$40,000. It will pay taxes as heretofore. And the tenant who occupies it will be assessed for the business tax at \$10,000. If the occupant is also the owner, he will not escape the extra assessment.

FOR DEPARTMENTALS.

In the case of merchants who carry on more than five kinds of business under one roof the percentage of the real estate that will be taken as the basis of the business tax is raised to 50 per cent. This is the way the department stores will be distinguished.

This business tax will be given a wide application. Under it brewers and distillers will be placed in a class by themselves. Their business tax will be paid on 125 per cent. of their realty assessment. That is, if a brewery property is assessed at \$100,000, it will not only have to pay taxes on that \$100,000, but also on an additional \$125,000, the latter being the "business tax."

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Something of a similar basis of taxation will be directed against all professional men, doctors, lawyers, aurists, oculists, and all the rest of the lot. Lawyers will pay on a capitalization of the rental value of their offices. If a lawyer pays \$30 a month for his office, or \$360 a year, then, taking 5 per cent. as the basis of interest, his business tax would be reckoned on \$7,200. It is stated that in the case of the larger firms this new arrangement will cause them to pay about the same as did the old income tax, when true returns were

STOLEN SAFE FROM TRAIN.

Remarkable Feat of Robbers on Southern Pacific.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—Train robbers stole the iron safe from the express car of the Sunset Limited, northbound, on the Southern Pacific Railway, near San Luis Obispo on Thursday, and it is understood secured a large amount of treasure from the stolen strong box, the sum being placed as high as \$80,000. This, however, is denied at the office of Wells, Fargo and Company.

The Sunset Limited, was traveling in two sections, and it was in one of the express cars of the second section that the robbery occurred. The express messenger, T. Sullivan, had two cars to look after, and shortly after the train left San Luis Obispo, and while the train was nearing San Marquero, he discovered the loss of the safe. He had been working in the forward express car, and as soon as he went to the rear he made the astounding discovery that the safe had been wrenched from the corner of the car where it had been secured by heavy steel bars, and carried away. The messenger immediately gave the warning, the train was stopped, and word was wired along the line to look out for the robbers. The train reached this city on Thursday and detectives were at once sent to the scene of the robbery.

The safe was found alongside the track. It had been rifled of everything except a diamond and some valuable papers. Notwithstanding the express people's statements that there was little of value in the safe, it is stated that one package sent from Santa Barbara was worth about \$1,500. None of the passengers or trainmen saw the crime committed, nor did the express messenger know of the robbery until he returned to the express car.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

Woman Killed Her Two Children and Herself.

A despatch from New York:—Mrs. Louisa Elion, 28 years of age, of East 64th street, was found mortally injured by a pistol shot wound at her home on Wednesday. Her two children, Annie, eight years old, and Rosie, seven years, were found dead, having been killed by pistol wounds. The woman died shortly after being found. It is believed that she first shot her children and then committed suicide. The bodies were discovered by firemen responding to a still alarm for a fire in the apartment. It is believed a spark from the revolver caused the fire.

Mrs. Elion was despondent because of the knowledge that she was to be dispossessed. While a doctor was bending over her Frank Elion, the woman's husband, walked into the room bringing a dispossess notice. He said he knew nothing of the shooting, that he had been separated from his wife for some time and had come to take away the furniture, which belonged to him. He was held for examination. It is believed Mrs. Elion first shot herself and then her children, her own wounds not being mortal, and, after suffering all night from her wounds and finding that they were not fatal, shot herself again. Three bullets had been fired into the women's abdomen, but only one shot had been fired into each of the bodies of the children.

MURDER IN BUFFALO.

Italian Grocer Shot to Death by an Assassin.

A despatch from Buffalo says:—Bernardo Balsamo, an Italian, was murdered on Friday night, and the police are inclined to believe that the killing was done by an agent of the

Butter—the market is quiet, with supplies ample, and prices unchanged. Only choice qualities in demand. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 16 to 18c; choice large rolls, 16c; selected dairy tubs, 16c; secondary grades, dais and tubs, 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 19 to 19½c. Eggs—Market firm and unchanged. We quote:—New laid, 35c; selects, 28c; cold storage, 24 to 26c; limed, 23 to 21c.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote:—Finest September, 11c; seconds, 9½ to 10½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings liberal. Car lots sold at \$6 to \$6.10 delivered here. Cured meats are steady, with a fair demand. We quote:—Bacon, long clear 8½ to 8½c in ton and case lots. Mess pork, \$16; do., short cut, \$18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9½c; backs, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13½c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8½c; compound, 7½ to 7½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 26.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern c.i.f., 97½c; Winter, No. 2 red quoted at 92c to arrive. Corn—Dull and steady; No. 2 yellow, 50½c; No. 2 corn, 49½ to 49½c. Oats—Dull but strong; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 2 mixed 40c. Barley—Offerings light, 55 to 61c. Rye—No. 1, 64½c. Milwaukee, Jan. 26.—Wheat—Higher. No. 1 Northern 90 to 91c. No. 2, 88 to 88½c. May 92 to 92½c bid. Rye—Higher. No. 1, 61 to 62c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 63c; sample, 38 to 62c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 26.—Wheat—May 90½ to 91c. July 89½c. September 79½c; on track, No. 1 hard 92½c; No. 1 Northern 80 to 91½c. No. 2, 91c. No. 3, 84 to 85c. Flour—One cent up; first patents, \$4.84 to \$4.85; seconds, \$5.75; first clears, \$3.45 to \$1.55; second do., \$2.55 to \$2.65. Bran in bulk, \$14.50 to \$14.75.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Exporters of Manitoba wheat did not seem to know where the market was to-day. Quotations were irregular and hard to get, some saying they might be on a basis of 81c for No. 1 Northern, store, Fort William, and others saying they might be several cents higher. The local market for oats is strong and prices show further advances, owing to scarcity on spot. No. 2 were sold at 37c, and even a fraction more, while No. 3 sold at 36 to 36½c, and though 36½c was made it was thought that it would be hard to get any more at 36c; No. 2 oats low freights were for export, 30½c; No. 2 peas, 63c; rye, 52c; No. 2 barley, 43½c; No. 3 extra barley, 42½c; No. 3, 41½c. Flour—Demand is good and the tone firm, there is a difference of 15c per bbl. between Manitoba millers according to the quotations given out by them; patents range from \$4.75 to \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.45 to \$4.60; Winter wheat patents, \$4.15 to \$4.50; straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; extras, \$3.50 to \$3.65; straight rollers in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.95 and extras in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75. Feed—The demand is good and the market strong it being expected that the consumption will be large from this out; Manitoba bran in bags, \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17 to \$17.50; shorts, \$19.50 to \$20; moullie, \$26 to \$27 per ton as to quality. Rolled oats—The association price seems to be in force, \$2.15 being asked for bags and \$4.40 for bbls on track. Provisions—Heavy short cut pork, \$18 to \$18.50; light short cut, \$17.50 to \$18; American short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½ to 9c; kettle rendered, 10½c; hams, 11½ to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.75;

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Russian Attacked Woman in Store With Iron Bolt.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—Mrs. J. Parker, who keeps a small grocery at the corner of Colborne and Simcoe Streets, was the victim of a murderous assault on Friday afternoon. A young man walked into the little shop and asked for a plug of tobacco. Mrs. Parker turned to get the tobacco from a shelf, and as she did so he drew an iron bolt from his pocket and struck her a blow over the back of the head. Mrs. Parker faced her assailant at this and received another blow, this time in the face. The villain appears to have lost his nerve at this stage for he turned and fled. The woman, although sixty years of age and badly hurt, managed to summon the aid of neighbors, but the would-be thief made good his escape. Mrs. Parker will probably recover. The police expect to make an arrest very shortly, having obtained a good description of the young man.

PANIC IN SKY SCRAPER.

Three Thousand Flee From Chicago Masonic Temple.

A despatch from Chicago says:—More than three thousand occupants of the great 20-story Masonic Temple, one square east of the Iroquois Theatre, were thrown into a panic on Saturday afternoon by a terrific explosion on the fourth floor of the building. In an instant great volumes of smoke poured up the elevator shaft and through the corridors. The tenants of the offices rushed out into the halls, shrieking and crying for help. The men running the elevators stuck bravely to their posts and the great cars ran up to the top floors. The elevator men ran into the corridors and shouted to the occupants of the offices to make their escape. Guards were stationed on every landing. They kept their post until every one was out of the building. Sixteen persons were hurt, many of them seriously.

When the panic was started by cries of "Fire!" women and children fled to the elevators and down the stairways. Some ran down eighteen storeys to the ground floor. The police attempted to pacify the crowds, but without avail. The centre well of the building was filled with smoke, adding to the terror.

TO VACCINATE EVERY CALF.

Scheme of Prof. Behring, Opponent of Dr. Koch.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Every calf in Germany will be vaccinated with especially prepared human tuberculosis bacilli upon the attainment of its third month, if the proposals of Professor Behring, the great bacteriologist and opponent of Professor Koch's tuberculosis theories, are adopted by the Reichstag. Professor Behring earnestly pleaded the adoption of an imperial law to this end, in conference with the Ministry of Agriculture. The professor also proposes to add a grume of formalin to every ten-quart can of milk. He maintains that fresh milk contains elements fatal to disease bacteria, but that it quickly loses them. Formalin, he adds, would conserve these elements indefinitely.

ADVANCE TO BE OPPOSED.

Lamas Give Thibet Expedition Option of Returning.

A despatch from Chumbi, British India, says:—Col. Younghusband, the commander of the British expedition to Thibet, had a friendly interview with a general from Lhasa and a number of Lamas who came out to meet the British mission. The general offered favorable terms for Col. Younghusband to retire, and on his refusal indicated that the British advance would be opposed.

utilization of the rental value of their offices. If a firm pays \$30 a month for his office, or \$360 a year, then, taking 5 per cent. as the basis of interest, his business tax would be reckoned on \$7,200. It is stated that in the case of the larger firms this new arrangement will cause them to pay about the same as did the old income tax, when true returns were made. The new basis will have the advantage of making evasion difficult.

It will be the same way with doctors. A doctor owning and practising in a \$10,000 house will pay twice on the \$10,000, once as real estate and again as a business tax.

The bill will be only informally discussed by the committee before being presented to the House by the Attorney-General. There will be an expression of opinion in the House and afterwards it will be referred back again to committee, probably the same committee as has had it. Many changes may be made in the foregoing draft before it reaches the statute book.

TEST FOR HUMAN BLOOD.

Dr. Lear's Method Used for Second Time.

A despatch from Allentown, Pa., says:—For the second time in the history of the world, and the first time in the United States, the newly discovered serum test for the differentiation of human blood from that of any other animal has been used in a criminal case. It was used on Tuesday in the trial of the Bechtel family, now facing a jury on a charge of murdering Mabel Bechtel. The only time when the new method was used before was in Kishineff last spring, when in one of the trials growing out of the massacres the new test was applied to ascertain the character of certain blood stains.

Dr. Lear's epoch-marking method of determining the presence of human blood is this: Into the body of a rabbit is injected a small quantity of the serum of human blood, properly sterilized. After repeated injections the blood of the rabbit becomes "humanized." The animal is then killed and its blood is drained and allowed to coagulate. Into the serum thus obtained from the rabbit is placed a dilute solution of the suspected stain. If human blood is present in the solution a chemical reaction takes place and a precipitate is obtained. This does not occur if the stain was made by the blood of any other animal.

REFORM IN BRITISH ARMY.

Secretary Arnold-Forster Outlines New Projects.

A despatch from London says:—Speaking at Liverpool Friday night, War Secretary Arnold-Forster outlined his ideas of the army reforms. He said that 1,869 new guns had been provided, together with stores for three complete army corps with their reserves, for six months. The reforms the Secretary proposed included the maintenance of a force ready to take the field at a moment's notice; a large increase in the number of trained subaltern officers and captains; and enlistment for two, three or eight years, as was desired.

MILLIONS FOR MILITIA.

Minister Will Ask for More Generous Appropriation.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—In accordance with his plan for the extension and improvement of the militia, Sir Frederick Borden will probably ask Parliament next session for appropriations on a generous scale. He will take in round figures \$2,000,000 for the maintenance of the force, and \$1,800,000 on capital account for further purchases of guns in the Old Country, for the establishment of new rifle ranges, and to pay for adequate reserves of rifles, ammunition, clothing, etc.

MURDER IN BUFFALO.

Italian Grocer Shot to Death by an Assassin.

A despatch from Buffalo says:—Bernardo Balsamo, an Italian, was murdered on Friday night, and the police are inclined to believe that the killing was done by an agent of the Mafia. Balsamo was known among Americans as William Balston. He kept a little grocery store at 731 Walden Avenue near the outskirts of the city. His home was in the Italian district. Friday night about 9 o'clock E. B. Burrows, who lives next door to the grocery store on Walden Avenue, heard two pistol shots. A moment later Balsamo came staggering up Burrows' front steps, and fell dead on the porch.

HUDSON BAY EXPEDITION.

Believed to be Passing Winter in Chesterfield Inlet.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is thought at the Geological Survey that the Low expedition to Hudson's Bay is wintering in Chesterfield Inlet. No word has been received for some months, nor is it possible that anything will be heard of the explorers for many months yet. It is expected that the members of the expedition will put in the long Arctic Winter surveying and geologizing the regions around the inlet. The expedition will be able to continue active work on land until the ice breaks up in June.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Well Known Trainer Killed While Unloading Animals.

A despatch from London says:—Geo. Lockhart, the well known elephant trainer and circus proprietor, was accidentally crushed to death on Saturday by an elephant while he was attending to the unloading of circus animals at the Hoe Street railroad station, at Walthamstow.

QUARANTINE CONSUMPTIVES.

Will Be Treated as an Infectious Disease.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Sydney says that the Board of Health of Victoria has decided to treat consumption as an infectious disease, and to completely isolate all sufferers. It has arranged to accommodate a number of consumptives at the quarantine station.

MORE MULLAHS.

Major Leckie Says Britain Must Occupy Somaliland.

A despatch from London says:—Major Leckie, the Canadian officer, recently engaged in surveying Somaliland, says the present Mullah is done for, but that unless Britain permanently occupies Somaliland, other mullahs will spring up.

FIRE IN RUSSIAN CAFE.

Six Burned to Death in Sebastopol—Many Missing.

A despatch from Sebastopol, Russia, says:—Six persons are known to have been killed in a fire in a cafe here on Tuesday. The place was crowded when the blaze suddenly broke out, cutting off the escape of many persons. Six corpses have been recovered, and it is feared that there are many more in the ruins.

FIJI ISLANDS DEVASTATED.

Hurricane Causes Loss of Life and Property.

A despatch from Melbourne says:—A disastrous hurricane has blown over the Fiji Islands, resulting in great loss of life and property.

THE BREEDING OF GRAIN

EFFORT BEING MADE TO FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

Variation Can Be Turned to Account in the Improvement of Plants.

Good work has been done along various lines by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and by some of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Canada with a view to encourage the use of high class seed of the best varieties, but there is yet room for a considerable increase in the average yield of common field crops by the use of better seed grain.

The object of forming associations of seed growers may not be perfectly clear to all. The idea may be new in Canada, but there are associations of seed growers in other countries, such as the Illinois Seed Corn Growers' Association, that are doing good work. The benefits derived from associations of breeders of live stock are pretty well understood. The advantages to be derived from organized efforts on the part of seed growers are not dissimilar to those which breeders of pure bred live stock obtain through their associations, and the general operations of an organization of seed growers are similar to those of live stock associations.

Associations of breeders of pure bred stock fix a standard which must be attained before animals will be recognized as pure bred. In fixing standards of excellence for pedigreed animals the principles which underlie improvement are recognized. The same principles that are applied in the improvement of animals are also applied in the improvements of varieties of farm crops.

HEREDITY IS THE LEVER by which improvements are made and on which breeders of either plants or animals depend to fix desirable characteristics; but the law that begets like must be taken in its broad sense, because it would not be possible to make improvement if it were not for the tendency toward variation. Heredity and the tendency toward variation can be turned to account in the improvement of plants equally as well as in the improvement of animals, but unfortunately few farmers make any attempt to systematically apply these principles to the improvement of plants. Through heredity and variation improved varieties of field crops tend to revert to the wild types from which they evolved; but when these improved sorts are provided with the environment best suited to their growth, and a continued selection of the most desirable specimens practised, this natural tendency toward reversion is overcome.

Though it is highly important that the variety of grain be well suited to the locality where it is to be grown, too much faith has been pinned to the names of varieties without due attention to the quality of the seed itself. It is not always recognized that there may be as much difference between two strains of seed of the same variety of grain as there is between two distinct varieties, so far as the capacity of the seed to give a large yield of grain of good quality is concerned. It is, therefore, important to use seed of the best variety that has had kindly treatment and continued selection for several years. In the production of good paying crops the cost of the seed is small but the influence of the seed is great. Plumpness and freedom from impurities is not sufficient proof that seed grain is capable of giving a good crop. Breeders of poultry do not pay much attention to the size of eggs for incubations; they want, first of all, to know something about the good qualities that the germ in the egg has inherited from the parents, and not only from the parents

A MINING DISASTER.

Explosion in a Cheswick, Penn., Coal Mine.

A Pittsburgh despatch says:—An explosion occurred at the Harwick Mine of the Allegheny Coal Company at Cheswick on Monday, by which between 180 and 190 miners were entombed. It was at first thought that all had been killed, but at 12.15 on Tuesday morning Robert North and Michael Cain of the rescue party came to the surface and reported that Selwyn Taylor, a mine expert, who headed a rescue party, had been thought to be dead, but had been found alive, and that seventy-five of the miners had been located, the majority of them, it is believed, alive.

The explosion occurred about 8 o'clock on Monday morning. The first warning was the sudden rumble. A sheet of flame then rose from the deep shaft. Both mine cages were hurried through the tangle, twenty feet above the landing stage, and the three men in the tangle were hurled to the ground. A mule was thrown high above the shaft and fell dead on the ground. The injured men in the tangle were brought at once to this city, where Henry Mayhew, a checkweighman, and George Walton, a tippie man, died. The rumble of the explosion and the crash at the pit mouth startled the little village, and the wives and children of the men below rushed to the scene of the disaster, but found little encouragement. There was no way to get into the deep workings. The cages that let the men into the mines and brought them out again, when the day's work was done, were demolished.

There were calls for assistance and for surgical aid from the men in charge of the mine, but it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the first attempt at rescue was made. This was a failure, as the two men, who volunteered to go down were driven back by the foul air. Shortly after 5 o'clock the first rescue party, under Taylor, reached the bottom of the mine.

PANIC IN A CIRCUS.

Accident to a Loop-the-Loop Performer in Madrid.

A Madrid despatch says:—An automobile in which Mina Alix, a young New York girl, was looping the loop at the Parish Circus on Sunday afternoon left the loop at the apex and whirled out over the arena. The unfortunate performer fell to the ground, fracturing her skull, and crushing in the ribs on her right side, while the automobile dropped a few feet from her and was shattered into innumerable pieces.

The circus was crowded, and the accident caused a tremendous panic. Women fainted and were trampled upon in the rush from the seats. There was a jam at the exits, in which scores were injured. After the first storm of panic had passed those of the audience remaining within the enclosure started in to wreck the circus and almost succeeded.

The feat of looping the loop in an automobile was novelty in the circus, and a great audience assembled to see it. The loop used in the feat was a complete circle. Miss Alix had ridden around it scores of times in London, and no flaw was apparent when it was erected here, but there was a defective spot at the top of the loop where the pressure was strongest, and the vehicle left the grooved track.

SPINNERS ALARMED.

Lancashire Manufacturers Running on Short Hours.

A London despatch says:—The Lancashire spinners are seriously

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

During last year Hamilton made \$28,088 out of its street railway, an increase over the previous year of \$3,535.

Claims to the amount of \$10,000 will be made against the Government for losses of express and mail packages in the Ottawa post-office fire.

Joseph Dolron lost his life in a snow-slide while travelling from Sloan City to Black Prince mine on skis.

Ernest Cashel, the condemned murderer, who escaped from Calgary Mounted Police guardhouse in December, was recaptured on Sunday. He had never left the vicinity.

The club being formed by Montreal commercial men to be established in the new Board of Trade, will be called the Canada Club, and orders have been given to make application for a charter.

Winnipeg manufacturers sent a deputation to the Legislature to ask that the age for the employment of youthful labor be reduced from sixteen to fourteen, and the hours of labor be extended from eight to ten hours.

FOREIGN.

Dr. Jameson of Jameson raid fame was among the successful candidates in the Cape Colony elections.

It is claimed that the richest radium-bearing earth in the world has been discovered 115 miles north of Austin, Texas.

The Board of Health of Victoria, New South Wales, has decided to treat consumption as an infectious disease.

The expected settlement of the Pittsburgh building lockout and the return to work of 2,000 idle men have not yet taken place.

Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, a recluse aged 60, who died in a Jersey City hospital apparently poverty-stricken, left deposits aggregating \$20,000.

D. W. King, Jr., president of the Colorado State Rifle Association, has made a world's record scoring 918 points in 1,000 consecutive shots with a rifle.

Patrick Shields has just remitted twenty cents to Patrick Dempsey, wholesale fruit merchant, New York, as the price of a pineapple stolen thirty-two years ago.

Through laughing too heartily at a comedy called "The Pedler" at the New Star Theatre, New York, the other day, Mrs. Minnie Richmond broke an artery. She is in a critical condition.

James Dunn, aged seventeen, has just come out from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, New York, having been cured of a broken neck. He had been in the hospital since last August.

Mrs. Walter E. Smith, widow of a prominent real estate man, who lived at Orange, N. J., has just discovered that a needle in her body has been the cause of years of pain. For the last two years she had been compelled to use crutches, and at length found it in her knee.

Disliking the study of geography and English some of the boys in Sturtevant school, Crawford county, bound the young lady teacher and threw her into an outhouse, the other day. They then burned all the text books and played football with the globe. She has sworn out warrants for the boys.

EVICCTIONS IN NEW YORK.

Total Exceeds the Worst Record Set in Ireland.

A despatch from New York says:—The annual report of the judges of the municipal civil courts of the borough of Manhattan shows that during the year 1903 60,463 heads

ON THE FARM.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

In this country most commercial fertilizers are factory mixtures of chemicals, the majority containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash and called complete fertilizers. These elements are arranged in proportions adapted to certain crops or soils, and are sold ready for use. The home mixing of chemicals has never become generally popular.

The first important fertilizer was Peruvian guano, a material of transcendent merit, but limited in supply and expensive. The Pacific islands were ransacked for additional supplies, and a considerable number of inferior guano deposits were found, all being more or less deficient in ammonia. The practice arose of supplying ammonia by mixing fish scrap, meat, etc., with these low-grade guanos, and thus producing a balanced article that somewhat approached Peruvian guano in action. The addition of potash became general when the German potash mines were developed.

Out of this effort to duplicate, or find a substitute for, Peruvian guano, arose the custom of making complete fertilizers in factories. The use of factory-made fertilizers has become such a settled custom among farmers, and is so persistently advocated by manufacturers, that there is little likelihood of change.

Another legacy of the early days is the use of the term ammonia. Peruvian guano was rich in ammonia, and it was then believed that ammonia, which is one part of nitrogen combined with three parts of hydrogen, was the only form of nitrogen that made plants grow. Materials containing ammonia, or from which ammonia could be obtained, were called ammoniates, and were valued according to the quantity of ammonia contained. The term became fixed, and to this day all nitrogenous materials, with the possible exception of nitrate of soda, are called ammoniates, and are bought and sold on the guaranteed percentage of ammonia. In this way the custom arose of guaranteeing ammonia instead of nitrogen in mixed fertilizers.

Experiment station chemists for some years used the term ammonia, but more recently have adopted the term nitrogen. Manufacturers, however, continue the trade term of ammonia, and some confusion has resulted. From the farmer's standpoint the words mean the same thing, but nitrogen is expressed in smaller figures than ammonia. From the standpoint of exact science, a guarantee of nitric acid might be preferable to either.

MAKING BUTTER.

During the flush of milk in May and June we receive daily from 11,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk, writes Mr. Thos. F. Rutherford. We use two separators. The milk is heated to a temperature of 90 degrees with a pasteurizer in the summer and in the winter months. The milk is delivered every other day. It is pasteurized before separating. The cream is cooled as it runs from the separator to a temperature of about 65 degrees, and allowed to ripen for a few hours. It is then gradually cooled to about 50 degrees for churning during the summer.

We use a pure culture starter, which is added to the cream as soon as we begin to separate. The cream is held for 24 hours and churned in a barrel churn. The buttermilk is drawn when butter is in granular form and washed; butter is salted

small but the influence of the seed is great. Plumpness and freedom from impurities is not sufficient proof that seed grain is capable of giving a good crop. Breeders of poultry do not pay much attention to the size of eggs for incubations; they want, first of all, to know something about the good qualities that the germ in the egg has inherited from the parents, and not only from the parents but from the majority of the ancestors. It is equally important that seed be taken from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to attain a maxim vigor and yield per plant, and it is just as important to have definite information about the crops and how the work of selection was carried on for

SEVERAL PRECEDING YEARS
as it is to have a knowledge of the ancestors of breeding animals. In consideration of these principles which underlie improvement in common grain crops, and in view of the limited supply and growing demand for high class seed grain, an effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to form an association that will operate for the mutual benefit of seed producers and seed consumers.

According to the provisional rules of the association, seed grain that is pure, true to variety, and that had the benefit of a system of careful growing and continued selection for three consecutive years, is recognized as improved seed. The operations of members are closely inspected and records are kept of the amount and pedigree of the seed they produce. It is proposed to issue a catalogue for general distribution each year in which names and addresses of members will be given, together with the kinds and varieties of seed produced by them, the pedigree of the seed, the amount of seed for sale, and the price per bushel. It is also proposed to supply members with certificate forms, having printed thereon the rules with which members are required to comply in the production of seed. Purchasers of pedigreed seed may obtain one of these certificates with seed bought from a member; the signature of the member would be a guarantee that the seed supplied had been produced in accordance with the rules. The purchaser would then have an opportunity to verify the pedigree of the seed by having it registered.

NOVA SCOTIA'S FINANCES.

Returns Which Show a Surplus of \$66,250.

A despatch from Halifax says: Premier Murray laid upon the table of the House of Assembly on Wednesday afternoon returns of expenditure and revenue of the province for the year. Revenue received from all sources was \$1,247,581, which is \$108,800 in excess of the estimate. Royalties from mines and minerals amounted to \$619,234. Crown lands gave \$62,497. The total expenditure of the Government was \$1,177,330, or \$38,845 more than was estimated. The surplus is \$66,250. The total expenditure on capital account was \$999,161, of which \$823,983 went to assisting railways.

\$105,000 FIRE IN DAWSON.

Thermometer Was 35 Degrees Below Zero.

A despatch from Dawson says: A fire in Dawson on Thursday morning caused great consternation. The thermometer was at 35 degrees below zero, and water was thrown on the fire with difficulty. The firemen's clothes were covered with ice. After one hour's work the fire was controlled. The loss was \$105,000. The Ladue Company, in whose headquarters the fire started, lost \$75,000, half covered by insurance, and the Ames Company lost \$30,-

the loop where the pressure was strongest, and the vehicle left two grooved tracks.

SPINNERS ALARMED.

Lancashire Manufactures Running on Short Hours.

A London despatch says:—The Lancashire spinners are seriously alarmed over the condition of the cotton market. About 90 per cent. of them, members of the Masters' Association, have started working their factories only forty hours per week. Some firms are discussing a proposition to open the mills only every alternate week.

ELEPHANT FROST BITTEN.

Nearly Killed Keeper and Wrecked House.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:—Maddened by the intense cold which had frozen its ear and trunk, an elephant belonging to an animal show, which had been exhibiting at a local theatre, on Monday almost killed its keeper, Conrad Castens, and partially wrecked the Milwaukee freight house. The animals had been taken to the freight houses, preparatory to loading them for Minneapolis. When an attempt was made on Monday morning to get the elephant on to the car the animal became enraged and tore the platform to pieces. Many of the attendants had narrow escapes from serious injury. Castens then went to the elephant's head and attempted to pacify it, but the beast threw him to the ground and planted his foot upon him, crushing in his ribs, and, it is believed, fatally injuring him.

TERRIBLE CRIME.

Atrocious Double Murder in Prescott County.

A despatch from Alfred, Ont., says:—The entire neighborhood is aroused by a double murder committed here on Sunday. C. Goyette, a farm hand engaged by the Corrigan family, while on a drunken spree quarreled with Mr. Corrigan, and in a frenzy split his head open with an axe. Goyette then met the young son of the family, and, seizing hold of him, knocked his brains out. Goyette tried to escape to an adjoining town, but was captured by the police near L'Orignal. The Corrigan family is one of the best known in the neighborhood.

MILITIA DENTAL CORPS.

Volunteers' Camp Have Doctor, Dentist and Tub.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The several branches more or less related to the medical corps will be amalgamated and placed under the control of the Director-General, while there will be a medical officer for each military district. It is also intended to incorporate with the army medical corps a dental corps, whose duty it will be to look after the teeth of the militia. After the formation of the dental corps, there will probably be a dental unit at each camp. And to cap it all, Lord Dundonald intends to see that there shall be absolute cleanliness, and facilities will be provided for each man to take his daily tub.

BETTER GO TO CANADA.

Advice of Italian Vice-Consul in London.

A despatch from London says:—The Italian Vice-Consul in London has advised his Government that there are no opportunities for the employment of Italians in English agriculture, but they could emigrate to Canada with advantage.

EVICIONS IN NEW YORK.

Total Exceeds the Worst Record Set in Ireland.

A despatch from New York says:—The annual report of the judges of the municipal civil courts of the borough of Manhattan shows that during the year 1903 60,463 heads of families were unable to pay rent or thought it cheaper to move than produce to the landlord. The total of 60,463 evictions is larger by far than that of any other year in the history of the local courts. It was asserted that during the eviction in Ireland, when the whole world rang with stories of the poor turned out of their homes by landlords, there was no one year in which the number of evictions was one-twentieth of those in Manhattan during 1903.

QUARTET IN THE TOILS.

Young Brantford Men Charged With Hold-ups.

A despatch from Brantford says:—The police have arrested a quartet of young men who are believed to have been implicated in numerous assaults and hold-ups which have occurred in this city during the past few weeks. The four consist of Wm. Hall, Arthur Mitchell, C. Bowman, and Ernest Graham. Mitchell shot an Armenian here last month and also assaulted a man whose name is Berry. He in company with the others hit Berry on the head with a hammer, and it is said they robbed him.

BEHEADED HER CHILD.

Terrible Deed of an Insane Mother at Oakland N.J.

A Paterson, N.J., despatch says: Mrs. Arthur Oswald was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of murdering her 8-year-old son the day previous at her home in Oakland. She is believed to be insane. Since she came from Germany she lived in New York City until about a year ago, when her husband moved to Oakland as he had obtained employment with the E. C. Potter Company, at Pompton Lake.

Being used to living in a big city she did not like the quiet life of Oakland and had often asked her husband to return to New York. He finally gave up his place at Pompton Lake, and on Tuesday went to Jersey City to seek employment there. On his return late at night, he found the house in darkness. He opened the door with his latch-key, and after striking a match, walked into the dining-room. There he was horrified to see the headless body of his 8-year-old son lying on the floor. The head lay near the boy's foot. Near the boy lay the body of his pet dog, which had also been beheaded.

Oswald found his wife lying in bed in another room with her young baby in her arms. She was singing softly to the infant, and when her husband spoke to her she did not appear to recognize him. When asked about the murdered boy she did not seem to understand what was said to her. Near the bed her two older children lay sleeping in a crib. The authorities were notified and Mrs. Oswald was later placed under arrest. In the room in which the boy and the dog were killed everything was spattered with blood.

OTTAWA'S FIRE LOSSES.

Returns For 1303 Show Over a Million Increase.

An Ottawa despatch says: Chief Provost, of the Ottawa Fire Department, has completed his report for 1903. The total loss by fire for 1903 was \$1,241,433, as compared with only \$135,000 in 1902, and \$150,000 in 1901.

65 degrees, and allowed to ripen for a few hours. It is then gradually cooled to about 55 degrees for churning during the summer.

We use a pure culture starter, which is added to the cream as soon as we begin to separate. The cream is held for 24 hours and churned in a barrel churn. The buttermilk is drawn when butter is in granular form and washed; butter is salted one ounce to the pound in the worker, which is kept in a cool room adjoining the refrigerator; here the butter is printed or packed and made ready for market. The skim milk is delivered in a building especially fitted with two vats, one elevated over the other. The skim milk is returned to the farmers for feeding purposes. For apportioning the skim milk we use a skim milk weigher which gives the very best of satisfaction.

It is 21 years since I built and started into the creamery business, and have been located here ever since. For a number of years we have had a contract with a firm for our butter, based on the weekly quotations. Eight years ago we adopted the test system, and began paying for milk according to quality. This was a marked step in advance of the old system of pooling the milk, and is now adopted by most of the creameries in this locality. At the end of each month, from the gross receipts for butter, is taken the price for making and the balance apportioned among the patrons, according to the amount of butter fat delivered by each. The price for October was 22.7 cents per pound for butter fat. The butter is packed in 50, 30 and 20-pound tubs; five-pound boxes, and one-pound and half-pound prints. The quality put up in the smaller packages is increasing each year. Two men do the work in the creamery, and for two months during the winter, one man.

MILK FORMATION.

People who milk cows often wonder why it is so difficult to have them give down their milk, specially at the finish, and with certain individuals.

The interior of the udder is composed of a spongy, more or less fibrous mass, the so-called milk glands, says Prof. Wall in a recent article. There are two of them, lying side by side, each provided with outlets through two teats. If one of these glands be cut in two in any direction, innumerable ducts and cavities are shown, some large, some so small they can hardly be seen. If a part of the gland be placed under the microscope still more of these ducts and cavities can be discovered by the naked eye. Directly above each teat are found so-called milk cisterns; these vary in capacity in different cows, but seldom hold more than about one-half pint. From these milk canals or ducts, extend in all directions and branch off; the further up into the udder the finer the ducts are, until they can only be seen by means of a microscope. These fine milk ducts end in innumerable small, sack-like cavities called alveoli. It is in the latter that the manufacture of milk takes place. Each alveolus is surrounded by a network of arteries, veins, nerve and lymph vessels. These various vessels supply the gland with the materials used in the elaboration of milk or carry away the waste products there formed. The alveoli themselves, which are egg shaped and only about five-thousandth of an inch long, consist of a thin, structureless membrane lined with single epithelial cells. When milk is secreted, these cells are greatly enlarged and swollen; when the cow is dry, the cells are flattened out and sink together. When the milking begins, the milk flows readily from the fine milk glands into the ducts and, as these come together to large trunks, are united, forming a stream of milk visible to the naked eye.



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come and see what we can do for you. We make good Clothes at moderate prices.

J. L. BOYES.

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FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grain also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the Highest Market Price.

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

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in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

TRAVELLING GOODS

Dress Suit Cases.

We have a fine array of Dress Suit cases. See our Window Exhibit.

FROM---\$2.50 to \$8.50.

Telescopes and Club Bags too, Cheap.

TRUNKS.

We can supply you with a Trunk, that will stand railway journeys. They get rough handling generally, but we never hear a complaint. They are made to stand the strain.

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We have something better, heavy all wool, costs but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

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1904

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THE CONALL COY.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

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Herbageum.

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OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Peilham Nursery Company,

44-4-m TORONTO, ONT

Grinding Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Close's Mills.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Crescolan tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Nickle-Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Nickel Trays and Chaffing Dishes. We have these goods in the very latest American designs.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The German forces in southwest Africa have lost heavily in engagements with rebellious natives.

It is understood that Corea has decided to open the port of Wiju, which Russia desired should be kept closed to the world's commerce.

Daniel Collighan and his thirteen year old son, were murdered in Alfred township by a hired man named Clement Goyette, who also tried to kill Mrs. Collighan.

Cross Cut Saws, Chopping Axes and Handies.

MADOLE & WILSON.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

There was no service in the Western Methodist Church Sunday evening owing to the Pastor, Rev. Bartlett, being ill.

The live stock exhibition building in course of erection at Ottawa, collapsed under the weight of snow.

Bissell's Carpet Sweepers.

MADOLE & WILSON.

On the front page of this issue will be found the advertisement of Mr. David Friksen in which his blacksmith business in Napanee is advertised for sale. His fine brick residence on West street is also for sale.

IF YOU HAVE WEAK KIDNEYS OR BLADDER TROUBLE.

you are walking on the edge of a precipice, blind-folded. The next step may be your last. When the kidneys are weak they allow the deadly uric acid poisons to accumulate: these poisons cause rheumatism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy, blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been demonstrated by scientists that 60% of deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. Kidney Cure

is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams and barks that act directly upon the kidneys and urinary organs. It heals, strengthens and nourishes, thereby assisting nature to throw off the deadly poisons. O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of thousands. Send for our large list of testimonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

is put up in liquid form and quickly assimilates. Each bottle contains a ten days treatment. Price 50c.

Don't take any risk. Procure it now.

For Sale by all Druggists.

BUY YOUR

**Crushed Oyster Shells,
Mica Crystal Grit,
and Poultry
Bone, from**

JOY & PERRY.

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont. Specialist in Ear, Nose, Throat, and Skin Diseases.

Campbell House, Napanee.

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES. HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently. Eyes examined and fitted with glasses during the evening by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.

NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3RD.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE.

Lennox Farmer's Institute.

A Supplementary Meeting of the Lennox Farmers Institute will be held at Adolphustown on Wednesday, Feb. 10th, afternoon and evening. Delegates are E. C. Drury Crown Hill, Suncoy and R. C. Fowler, Emerald, Amherst Island. 7b.

Litred and Unlined Mitts

MADOLE & WILSON.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2.10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lb sulphur 25c. 10 lb rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

On Saturday an operation was performed at the Kingston General Hospital on Mr. Peterson, the old man who had both feet badly frozen at Sharbot Lake about six weeks ago, and his right foot was removed. It will be necessary to take off the left foot, but it was thought the shock of a double operation would kill the patient, who is about seventy-two years old.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first-class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

To Hockey Players.

We are sole agents for the Fisher Tube Skate. We also carry the very latest in other lines of Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, &c.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The annual meeting of the Lennox and Addington Agricultural Society was held in the council chamber on Thursday afternoon of last week. The following were the officers elected: President, P. E. R. Miller; first vice president, C. A. Graham; directors, Messrs. J. C. Creighton, E. R. Sills, William Brandon, R. B. Madden, C. W. Hambly, David Aylesworth, M. N. Empey, W. H. Hunter, G. H. Williams; auditors, W. Alexander and C. W. Neville. On the motion of the secretary, Dr. Ming was appointed a delegate to the association of fairs to be held in Toronto on February 17th and 18th. The financial affairs of the society are in fine condition. The total receipts last year were \$1,658.42 and disbursements \$1,432.41, leaving a balance of \$226.01, which with money still uncollected will increase the balance to \$256.01.

Races at Belleville.

The ice races at Belleville on Thursday last were good, with a good track and a large attendance. The unfinished race of Wednesday was first called. Sailor Boy proved the winner after a very close finish with Jennie Scott. Summary:—

220 class, purse \$175—	
Sailor Boy, b.g., C. Howell,	3 1 1 2 5 1
Birdie Hays, b.m., H. Lead-	
ley.....	1 2 3 1 2 3
Jennie Scott, b.m., A. Cot-	
ton.....	4 5 2 3 1 2
Rob Roy, b.g., W. Simpson	2 3 5 4 2
Blucher, b.g., D. T. Johnston	5 4 4 3 ro
Time—2.22½, 2.24½, 2.24½, 2.24½, 2.25½, 2.24½.	

The 230 class had nine starters and was bitterly contested. Six heats had been decided when darkness caused a postponement until Friday. Pearl Wilkes and Mary Scott had two each to their credit, and Lord Roberts and Maud Rydske each had one. Best time, 2.20½, by Lord Roberts in second heat.

The free-for-all had four starters, and proved to be a one horse race none of the others having a ghost of a chance with Looking Glass, who was in great form. Just to show what he could do the old campaigner reeled off his second in 2.20½, a grand performance in a strong wind and cold weather. Summary:—

Looking Glass, b.g., Dr. Forest.	1 1 1
Sphinx, b.g., Geo. Powell.....	4 2 3
Black Joe, blk.g., E. Jackson.....	3 4 2
Maud Wilkes, b.m., D. Lake.....	2 3 4
Time—2.23 2.20½, 2.24½	

Jnequal Eyes.



Do you see equally well with both eyes? If not, both may be defective. One certainly is. Have them properly examined.

We prescribe glasses only when absolutely necessary and guarantee satisfaction. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

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Fire at Odessa.

On Thursday of last week the home of Sidney Clark, Odessa, was destroyed by fire about noon. Nearly all the contents up stairs were consumed, including all the wearing apparel of the family. Origin of fire unknown. Mr. Clark feels his loss keenly as he had just purchased the property. Loss \$750. Insured for \$300.

Of Interest to Women.

Miss Barrett will close her dressmaking rooms during February and will reopen March 1st, when she will have purchased a spring stock of dress trimmings also some exclusive patterns in ladies suitings, waistings, etc., and a complete range of samples of all the newest spring dress goods. Thanking her customers for their liberal patronage in the past and soliciting further orders for the coming season, when she will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all.

Two cases of small-pox have been discovered in North Fredericksburg, Lennox county, at the home of the Mimico asylum nurse, recently attacked by the disease.

The Kingston Whig says: "A bridal couple who came down from Napanee on their honeymoon had their baggage beautifully decorated with white ribbon and old shoes. Of this fact they were blissfully ignorant."

Miss Mullet, nurse-in-training, at Mimico Asylum, is down with a light attack of small-pox. She is a daughter of Shepherd Mullet, South Fredericksburg, and had been there about ten days when she was taken down.

Robt. J. McDowall died in Oakland, California on Monday. He was a grandson of Rev. John McDowall, the pioneer Presbyterian clergyman of Central Ontario to whom a memorial church was dedicated several years ago at Adolphustown.

Looking Glass, the great ice horse, is in fine form this season. Last week he went a mile at Belleville in 2.20½, and at Ottawa this week he paced the track in 2.19½. His chances look rosy for the match with Gipsy Girl at Ottawa on Monday next.

Conference Epworth League Convention.

The Bay of Quinte Conference Biennial Epworth League Convention will be held in Campbellford on February 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

A well-dressed stranger, with a large bank roll, went suddenly insane Jan. 21st while in a New York Central train between Buffalo and Rochester. He smashed considerable property in the buffet car, but, apparently regaining his reason temporarily, he settled for the damage done by paying \$50. He was next heard of at the plant of the Defender Photo Company, which he insisted was a hotel, and because he was refused admission he broke windows and was jailed. He gave his name as Dr. Frank Zwick of Stirling, Ont., and said his wife's action for divorce had driven him crazy.

About midnight Tuesday night the local passenger train, due at Belleville at 9.10, but which had been delayed by the storm, crashed into the rear of a freight train which was standing on a siding at Trenton. The consequences were serious, as all on the passenger train were badly shaken up and Conductor Garrett was badly hurt, Engineer Cahill and Fireman Burrows fortunately escaped without serious injury, as also did the passengers. The van of the freight train caught fire and it, together with four cars, was destroyed. The cause of the accident was, it is alleged, an open switch.

Itching, Burning, Creeping Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blisters, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rash during teething time. 35 cents a box.—159



Grand Trunk-Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:07 a.m.	Going East, *2:07 a.m.
" " 8:39 a.m.	" " 7:43 a.m.
" " 10:39 a.m.	" " 12:25 p.m. noon
" " 1:13 p.m.	" " 12:48 p.m. noon
" " 4:39 p.m.	" " 6:40 p.m.
" " 8:11 p.m.	" " 8:17 p.m.

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

The house social at the home of Mrs. Ralph Hodgson Friday evening was well attended, despite the inclement weather. A fine programme was rendered. The receipts were very satisfactory.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

**QUICK RELIEF
COUGH BALSAM**

Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Bronchitis

25 CENTS at

Wallace's Drug Store.

Table Cutlery, Carving Sets, Rogers' Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons—something we can guarantee first-class.

MADOLE & WILSON.

It is reported that Japan has requested, through the Czar's representative at Tokio, an answer to her last note to Russia.

The manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was offered for sale at London at the upset price of £5,000, which was not reached, and the manuscript was withdrawn.

At Calgary John Cashel was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for assisting his brother to escape from jail, and Ernest Cashel the recaptured murderer, was further relieved till Feb. 2.

NO ELECTRIC LIGHT

BUT PLENTY OF

**The Best
AMERICAN COAL OIL**

—at—
Wallace's Drug Store.

Leave your order. Prompt Delivery.

Paul Kruger, ex-President of the South African Republic, now the Vaal River Colony, is reported to be dying at his residence in Holland. Under more favorable circumstances he might have gone down in history as one of the world's "grand old men", but the limitations imposed by age and exclusiveness were too great to be overcome.

According to an American Consular report the Imperial Russian Minister of Railroads has recently given an order authorizing women to be employed as station agents of the State railroads. The trials which have been given women applicants at some of the smaller stations on the different branch roads since the order was issued are said to have been very satisfactory.

In Heart Disease it works like magic. —"For years my greatest enemy was organic Heart Disease. From uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and the bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonder worker."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa.—155

2 OUNCES

Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills
for 25 Cents

More Gluttons than Drunkards.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" Dr. Yorke-Davies writes on "Gout the Nemesis," a subject on which he can speak from long experience—experience of the sufferings of other people. It is in the nature of a staggerer to learn from such an authority that more people shorten their lives, directly or indirectly, by excessive eating than by excessive drinking:

"That excess in either induces numberless diseases which shorten life goes without saying. The consequences of excess in drinking are more apparent in some ways than excess in eating. The individual who takes too much stimulant shows plainly that he is doing so. He gets manifestations that are palpable even to the most unobservant of his friends. Indeed, one often hears the remark that so-and-so is shortening his life by excess. On the other hand, the individual who eats himself to death does not seem to attract any attention at all. In fact, the more a person eats the more pleased his friends are. They say, 'He has a healthy appetite, enjoys his food,' and so on. He is tempted in every way with the refined cuisine of the present day and the repetition of dishes to eat beyond repletion. The result is that if the food he is fond of is not the kind of food he should eat, he becomes either so gouty or rheumatic that he cannot walk, or so corpulent that he gets to be an object of pity and amusement to all his friends, and, whether male or female, becomes to a great extent a nuisance to all around."

"Gout is much more prevalent among males than among females. It is more prevalent in cold climates than in hot ones, and in those predisposed by heredity a very small excess in eating or drinking will precipitate the attack. Undue physical work or exertion, excessive mental work or worry, exposure to cold or wet, sudden suppression of perspiration, emotional causes such as sudden joy, a fit of rage, loss of blood, injury to a joint or sudden wrench, will do the same. Indeed, the gouty individual is like the atmosphere when overcharged with electricity. He has in his system a bottled thunderstorm always ready to burst out."

It is a curious fact, as the author points out, that many who live to eat are very hard upon those who live to drink.

A Triple Tragedy.

An Indian from the Flambeau reservation in Northern Wisconsin recently came into the fishing resort of Squaw Lake with a curiosity in the way of deer horns he wished to sell. Failing to make a sale, he took the horns back to the reservation. The Montreal "Witness" describes his treasure as three sets of antlers inextricably interlocked. Two sets of antlers so locked are rare, but not unknown. It is believed that the Flambeau Chippeway has the only set of three-locked antlers in the world.

The accident could have happened only in one way. Two bucks of equal strength were fighting in the forest and became locked. Then, while they were still struggling, a third buck appeared and charged them both, probably repeatedly, until his own horns became fastened.

The Indian says he found the horns north of Flambeau Lake, about a mile from the water. They were lying on the side of a hill, and there were no bones near them. The condition of the horns proved that the fight occurred not more than two years ago. The antlers were all of full-grown bucks, showing eight and ten points each.

The third pair had been driven into the others just above where they were joined, and the branches of them were about equally locked with the branches of the others.

They were not broken or chipped in any way, which seems to indicate that when the third buck had made his last charge he was fastened so firmly that there was no room for any one of his points to play in the forks of the others. Indeed, all the horns were so stoutly joined that they could not be moved at all. They are as rigid as if molded in

Our ECONOMY SALE

During the past three weeks, notwithstanding stormy days, we have reduced our winter stock very much. Inventory of stock is over and we find still a lot we want to sell. Furs, Jackets, Skirts, Heavy Dress Goods, Blankets, Underwear, etc. We therefore continue this sale another week. New goods being placed in stock marked at sale prices.

FUR GOODS AT 20 PER CENT. OFF
JACKETS & CAPES AT 20 PER CENT OFF
TRIMMED MILLINERY AT HALF PRICE
UNTRIMMED HATS AT 25c AND 50c,

regularly sold for \$1.00 to \$1.50.

New goods in Skirts, Laces, Trimmings, Whitewear, Curtains placed in stock this week.

A Dress Goods Cut.

54 inch Homespun Suitings, regular 75c for 58c.
54 inch Scotch and Irish Tweed Suitings, regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 for \$1.00.

Dress Trimmings.

Appliques and Gimps—the very latest ideas. Pick of our stock this coming week at 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

New Dress Skirts.

Three special numbers this week:
Homespun Skirts, full sizes, black, navy or oxford, \$2.39
Fine broadcloth correct skirts, finely tailored \$6.00 each.

Fancy Waistings.

Wool, Alpaca, and Silk and Wool—all selling this week at a cut rate—only one of a pattern.
Waist lengths \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Notions and Novelties.

New belts. New ties.
New silk collars
All the new styles Linen Collars.

A Cut in Waists.

Odd lines only a few of one style or kind.
Waists at 25c. Waists at 39c.
Waists at 50c. Waists at 75c.
Waists at \$1.00.

Each lot is regular value for double or nearly double the present advertised prices

Silk Waists for one week at 20 per cent. Discount.

A NEW SAFETY PIN.

Morra's Special Safety Pin—very thin—covered ends, opens from either side, don't catch. Just the pin for thin and fine fabrics. Assorted, 10c per box.
Hand Bags, Purses
Ribbons at this counter all the latest Butterick Patterns in stock. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

Housekeepers Opportunity Now.

As you know cotton goods have advanced very heavily, therefore when present stocks are out the increase will have to be paid. Buy now.

**Cottons, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons
Cotton Blankets.**

Buy them now at old prices.

Window shades—at old rate.
Two special lots fine blinds, lace trimmed, and lace and insertion trimmed, at 55c each, worth 75c—full sizes.
Curtain Poles, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains and Chenille Curtains at special prices.

Corsets 50c.

New bias gore straight front Corset

50c, 75c, \$1.00

White or Drab—all sizes.

Undressed Kid Gloves.

For stormy weather and winter. Undressed Kid Gloves are best and warmest. We sell the Alexandria Kid Gloves—black, moles or greys. Double Coupons with Kid Gloves.

Ask for your Coupons—one with every 25c purchase. Get our list of the various pieces of chinaware you get for coupons.
Every one welcome to look around—No urging to buy

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The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.
Cheapside - Napanee.

entirely disappeared. There is a wonder worker."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa.—155

2 OUNCES
Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills
for 25 Cents
WALLACE'S DRUG STORE
Mail Orders—Prompt Attention.

London Jan. 26.—Two more experts in cotton-growing started yesterday for Sierra Leone as representatives of the British Cotton-growing Association which is undertaking to provide British mills with a cotton supply independent of the United States. A number of American cotton-growers are under engagement to settle in Sierra Leone.

London, Jan. 26.—The London Daily News this morning publishes a rumor that further Cabinet resignations are imminent, saying the officers to resign probably are Lord Lansdown, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Londonderry, President of the Board of Education, and Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade.

Stumbling Wrecks!—Undone and overdone! Discouraged and desolate! Emaciated nerve wrecks! Not one of you is too deep down in the mire of disease but the story of such a potent remedy as South American Nerve can reach you and lift you back to good health. It's nature's trusted lieutenant, gentle, but firm and unflinching. It never fails.—156

2 Leading
Toilet Articles of the day.
Wallace's Violet Cream
For Rough Skin.
WALLACE'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder
To clean and save the Teeth.
25 CENTS EACH
T. B. Wallace, Phm, B.

The correspondent of The Times at Moscow says the hearing of further batches of prisoners connected with the Kishineff massacre is about to be resumed. The whole number of prisoners indicted have been divided according to the offences charged against them, and only the first category comprising those accused of direct murder have been dealt with so far. The number still awaiting trial is probably over 200. It appears to be true that a formal appeal against the verdicts already delivered has been lodged with the Minister of Justice but the Jews doubt if the appeal will be successful.

20
Per Cent.
Discount on
all Furs.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

11 ly

joined, and the branches of them were about equally locked with the branches of the others.

They were not broken or chipped in any way, which seems to indicate that when the third buck had made his last charge he was fastened so firmly that there was no room for any one of his points to play in the forks of the others. Indeed, all the horns were so stoutly joined that they could not be moved at all. They are as rigid as if molded in that fashion from steel.

Leishman's Happy Remark.

Mr. J. G. A. Leishman, United States Ambassador to Turkey, is said to be a millionaire; but in childhood he was an inmate of an orphan asylum in Pittsburg. His ready wit and pluck, joined to industry, caused him to rise in life. This story of his youth, which is published in the Boston "Post," exemplifies his power of making the best of an awkward situation.

He was driving along a narrow country road. Suddenly he saw another team approaching from the opposite direction. For Mr. Leishman to turn out would have meant the sinking of his carriage to the hubs in the mud of a ditch, but the other team could have turned out without inconvenience.

The driver of the other rig, however, showed no desire to turn out. He was a fat man, and he and Mr. Leishman approached each other till the noses of their horses touched. Each, it was plain, was determined not to turn out. They stopped, face to face, and for a while glared at each other in silence.

Finally the fat man lighted a cigar, crossed his legs, and began to puff comfortably away. Mr. Leishman took out a pipe and smoked in turn.

Then the fat man took a newspaper from under the seat and began to read. Evidently, Mr. Leishman reasoned, this was to be a contest of patient waiting (and at patient waiting he was not good) or else it was to be a contest that would be decided by a coup of some sort. To accomplish a coup, he made up his mind to break the silence, and between puffs he said:

"When you're through with that paper I'd like to look at it, if you don't mind."

This remark caused the fat man to laugh. He apologized to the other for his courtness, drew his carriage out so that Mr. Leishman's could pass, and the two parted good friends.

She—Do thoughts that came to you long ago ever return?

He (a poet)—Sure, if I enclose a stamped envelope.—Denver "Republican."

As it May Be.

"Hello, Laura, is that you?"

"Yes."

"This is George. Say, I can't get anything to eat down town here to-day. The hotels and restaurants are all closed on account of the strike. Have a good dinner ready for me this evening when I get home."

"I can't do it, George. The girl says all the grocery stores and meat markets out here are closed on account of the strike."

"Well, cook up a pudding or something of that kind."

"Can't do that, either. No milk to-day. The milkmen are all on a strike."

"Well, great Scott! Can't you send one of the children in with a luncheon of bread and molasses?"

"No. Johnny says there are no trains or street cars running. All the men have just gone on a strike. But, say, maybe I can—"

"Well, go on. Maybe you can wait?"

But there was no response.

Everybody at the telephone office had gone on a strike.—Chicago "Tribune."

Catarrh for twenty years and cured in a few days.—Hon. George James, of Soranton, Pa., says: "I have been a martyr to Catarrh for twenty years, constant hawking, dropping in the throat and pain in the head, very offensive breath. I tried Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. The first application gave instant relief. After using a few bottles I was cured. 50 cents."

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

Cheapside - Napanee.

Church of England Notes.

BATH and ODESSA—Sunday 31. Missionary Meeting at ODESSA at 10.30 a.m. and Bath at 7 p.m. Rev. C. A. French of Tweed will address the meetings and a liberal offering for Diocesan Mission is requested.

The annual Missionary Meetings will be held in the parish of Camden East (D.V.) as follows—Sunday January 31st 1904—Camden East at 11 a.m. Yarker at 3 p.m. and Newburgh at 7 p.m. The Rev. Canon Harr, of Kingston, and Colonel Halliwell, of Sterling, will be the Deputation. All will be welcome.

The people of Bath have undertaken to erect an altar of oak in Bath church as a parochial memorial of their late rector, Rev. C. J. H. Hutton. There will also be in all probability, a beautiful monument erected at the grave.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

A Woman who Plays Male Roles.

Vesta Tilley, the English actress, who is famous for her male impersonations, and is starring in the East this season in "Algy," a musical comedy, has long been regarded as the best-dressed "man" on the London stage. In an interview the other day she thus described a new waistcoat intended for morning wear, which is now popular in London: "They are made of pure Spitalfields silk, and have a dainty, well-defined floral or feather pattern resembling the old-fashioned brocade used for waistcoats by our grandfathers. Several titled ladies in London, about eighteen months ago, formed an association or guild to revive the old Spitalfields silk industry, and King Edward was so pleased with the material produced that he forthwith ordered various patterns of it to be made up into vests for his own use. I was fortunate enough to get the second selection, and I have five or six of the vests with me, which I expect will make a sensation. They are all in subdued colors, with light backgrounds, and some of them are iridescent, producing a particularly beautiful effect. The vest ought to be double-breasted, cut high and tapering from the waist down to a sharp point in front. I ought to say, perhaps, that they are expensive, costing six dollars in London."

It Will
PLAY FOR YOU.
SING FOR YOU.
RECITE FOR YOU.

Records Made From the Best
Living Artists.

Positively the BEST Talking and
Singing Machine Made.

THE POLLARD CO.

Sole Agents for Lennox & Addington.

Sleigh Bells.

We carry a fine assortment of String and Shell: Bells, Chimes, &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

I wish you to know.

That Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved my little girl's life. Doctors had no hopes of her.

Mr. R. J. Ego, Ardree, Ont.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 25.—Biting cold yesterday augmented the distress in the flooded sections. In Allegheny the distribution of coal by the city authorities in the poorer neighborhoods, brought about a riot. When the fuel was dumped in the streets men, women and children fought for its possession and the police were called to restore order.

Wreckage and huge cakes of ice strewn the streets, from which the water has receded.

An ice gorge has formed in the Susquehanna River, and from Sunbury to Creasy, a distance of thirty miles, the river is blocked.

The ice is piled up against the bridge at Catawissa, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has loaded its bridge at Rupert down with coal cars. Nearly the whole town is submerged, and on Water Street the water comes up to the second storey. The Pennsylvania Railroad station is surrounded by water and several houses have been moved from their foundations. Farms are under water. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad tracks between Catawissa and Limeridge, twenty-one miles, are under water. At Catawissa the electric light plant is under water and the town is in darkness.

At Bloomsburg the ice is jammed up forty feet high, and the large bridge over the Susquehanna is expected to collapse at any moment. One third of the town of Bloomsburg is submerged.

Espey, two miles north of Bloomsburg, is partially submerged, and the water has broken through on the low land to the north, so that the town is entirely surrounded.

Three Doctors held consultation.

Said my child could not live. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved her life. E. K. McBride, Mgr. Hains & Lockets, Napanee, Ont.

The Kinks and Twists in Rheumatics Rugged Road.—For 4 years the wife of a well-known Toronto physician was on crutches from Rheumatism Scourge, and not until she began using South American Rheumatic Cure could she get a minute's permanent relief from pain. Four bottles cured her. Write for confirmation if you're sceptical.—154

The Leading Hardware
House for Stoves and Furnaces.

MADOLE & WILSON.

PURE DELIGHT found in The EDISON
PHONOGRAPH

Use Edison
Moulded Records
Make Records of
your own.

